INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

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VOL. XVII NO. 180--- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 31 1929 ONE ANNA

BOMBAY MINISTER AND DEAL IN LLOYD BARRAGE LANDS

Police Officer's Share in the Transaction ?

HOME MEMBER IN TIGHT CORNER

Grant for Additional Police in Bombay City

—:o:—

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 30.

The Council to-day passed the Home Member's demand for a grant of Rs. 2,55,215 for the increase in the Bombay City Police Force. Under the scheme prepared by the Commissioner of Police there will be increases in various branches of the City Police. The Home Member in asking the demand pointed to the danger of riots and strikes and urged that in the circumstances the House should not grudge the additional expenditure.

There was a full dress debate on the motion no less than 14 members participating in it. Rao Saheb D. P. Desai who opposed the grant complained that during 15 years the police expenditure in Bombay had increased nearly three-fold.

MR. NARIMAN'S ATTACK ON POLICE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman who was very vigorous in his attack against the Government maintained that it was unfair on the part of the Government to anticipate the recommendations of the Riots Inquiry Committee which was still in session and was taking evidence on the question. The Bombay Police, he said, lacked efficiency because they rarely got any opportunities for efficient work. The speaker made out a strong case for giving fire-arms to respectable citizens. He also advocated the institution of Civic Guards.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) suggested the establishment of volunteer police.

"INNOCENT SIR VASANTRAO!"

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar beat all his previous records in making rambling speeches. He regarded the proposal of arming respectable citizens as absurd and preposterous. He was certain, he said, that Indians would fly at each other's throat if they were equipped with arms. This remark of Sir Vasantrao was hailed with shouts of shame from non-official side of the House. Sir Vasantrao whipped himself into a fury and on one occasion went so far as to disobey the Chair. The President got over the situation by making a caustic remark that the Hon. Member was too innocent to mean disrespect of the Chair.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani remarked that the mentality exhibited by Sir Vasantrao was due to national emasculation which was an inevitable consequence of the foreign domination.

HOME MEMBER HECKLED.

Earlier in the day the Home Member was heckled by a number of non-official members while replying to Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan's question regarding the purchase of Barrage lands by a Government member. At last he got over the difficulty by pointing to the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer who, he said, had found nothing wrong or illegal in the purchase. The Opposition relied on Section 124 of the Government of India Act which distinctly forbids such dealings on the part of a Government member.

To-morrow the House will take up private business.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Council met this afternoon and further discussed the demands for supplementary grants. The question time was very lively owing to a volley of supplementary questions with which the Revenue Secretary was cornered by several members. Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan asked whether the Member in charge of the Department of Irrigation had acquired lands within the sphere of operations of the Lloyd Barrage and if so how much land he had acquired and in what place.

MINISTER'S LAND IN LLOYD BARRAGE SCHEME.

The Home Member in reply stated that Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah purchased privately occuppied land in the Barrage area before he assumed his present office and after the Lloyd Barrage projebt had been finally planned to include the area within which such land was situated. He had purchased 640 acres on the Fuleli canal in the Malti Taluka of Hyderabad District in partnership with two other persons The Hon. Members share in which was seven annas. He had bought 507 acres on the Jamro Canal in the Jamesabad Taluka of the Thar Parkar District.

The question arose out of Section 124 Sub-Section 4 of the Government of India Act which forbids a transaction on the part of a member of Governor's Executive Council. The section 'inter alia' reads.

"If a person, being a member of the Executive Council of the Governor a Minister or being a person employed or concerned in the collection of revenues or administration of justice or has dealings or transactions by way of trade or business in any part of India for the benefit of either himself or any other person otherwise than as a shareholder in any joint stock company or trading corporation, he shall be guilty of misdemeanour and his land shall be forfeited to the Crown".

The contention of Mr. Swaminarayan was that Sir Ghulam Hussain purchased lands when he was a Minister knowing full well that these lands would come within the sphere of operations of the Lloyd Barrage. The value of the lands had consequently increased nearly ten times.

HOME MEMBER IN A TIGHT CORNER.

The Home Member was cornered from all sides of the House while replying to Mr. Swaminarayan's question regarding acquisition of Barrage lands by Sir Gulam Hussain. Pointed supplementary questions came from at least a dozen non-official members.

WHO WERE PARTNERS OF SIR GULAM HUSSEIN.

Mr. K. F. Nariman: "Will the Hon. Member say who were the partners of Sir Ghulam Hussain".

The Home Member: 'Mr. H. B Shivadasani and his cousin".

Mr. Nariman: Is it a fact that an officer of the police was a co-partner in one of the transactions?"

The Home Member:—"That is not the case".

Mr. Nariman:—"What were the rates of lands when these purchases were made?

The Home Member: "I have no information."

Mr. Nariman: Will the Hon. Member place on the Council table papers regarding these transactions which will give the correct information whether the land on the Jamrao Canal was bought in partnership with a police officer or not?

DEPUTY SUPDT. OF POLICE IN THE DEAL.

The Home Member subsequently replied that the land on the Jamrao Canal was purchased in partnership with a Deputy Superintendent of Police who was not then the officer in that District.

Mr. Navimdi: What was the rate of the land?

The Home Member: [illegible] information is not necessary to give.

Mr. Nariman: Who is to decide that, the Hon. Member or the President?

The Home Member: Hon.

(Continued on page [illegible])

NEW FRENCH CABINET

—:o:—

Radicals not to Support Govt.

LONDON, July 30.

Paris.—The new Cabinet held the first meeting and has summoned the Parliament for July 31 to hear the statement of policy. The Radicals have decided not to support the Government, but they may abstain from voting.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA'S CHIEF ENGINEER

—:o:—

GOVT. ACCORD SANCTION TO MR. DE'S APPOINTMENT

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The Bengal Government has accorded sanction to the appointment of Dr. B. N. De, as Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation, in the place of Mr. J. R. Coats, the permanent incumbent on leave.

It may be recalled the Government disapproved Mr. De's appointment on the ground that there was no necessity for bringing an outsider and also as the expenses incurred on him were too much.

The Corporation subsequently reaffirmed its previous decision with the modification that Mr. De was offered the minimum pay plus Rs. 500 as allowance for supervising the Water Works Extension Scheme.—Free Press.

NAVAL AGREEMENT

—:o:—

Substantial Progress

RESULT OF A FURTHER CONFERENCE

LONDON, July 29.

It is authoritatively stated that a substantial progress towards the naval agreement has been achieved at a further conference between Mr. MacDonald, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Alexander, General Dawes and Mr. Gibson.—Reuter.

HOOVER'S AMBITION

LONDON, July 29.

Washington—The Naval Limitation Conference in London in 1929 is President Hoover's ambition according to those who are in very close touch with the President. President Hoover spent the weekend fishing in Virginia where aeroplanes rushed with a series of despatches recording developments of naval negotiations. President Hoover is now confident that they will prelude a successful limitation conference possibly in London where the atmosphere is very favourable.—Reuter.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN U. S.

—:o:—

SURVEY FOR EFFECTING REDUCTIONS

LONDON, July 29.

The Army Secretary, Mr. Good, who was the President's companion during the weekend at Virginia says that the General Staff will now concentrate on the survey of Military expenditure with a view to effecting reductions.—Reuter.

CONGRESS SECRETARY JAILED

—:o:—

More Repression in Punjab

LAHORE, July 30.

Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, sentenced to-day Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, Congress Secretary to one year's rigorous imprisonment for delivering an alleged seditious speech in April.

On the request of the accused the Magistrate agreed to pass orders that he should be treated as a special class prisoner.—A. P.

Air Mails from London Delayed

—:o:—

PLANE HELD UP AT BAGDAD

SIMLA, July 30.

Information has been received here that up to this morning the inward mail aeroplane with the London mails of Saturday, July 20, had not left Baghdad owing to a severe dust storm.

The time and date of arrival of the mails at Karachi is therefore uncertain.—Free Press.

President Patel Reaches Simla

—:o:—

SIMLA, July 30.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, has arrived here.—Free Press.

BRITISH ASSURANCES TO JEWS

—:o:—

ANNUAL ZIONIST CONGRESS

LONDON, July 29.

Zurich.— Doctor Weizmann, President of the Zionist World Organisation, in his inaugural address at the Annual Zionist Congress said, that when the Zionist Organisation was founded the Jewish homeland was only an idea. To-day, they could say without exaggeration that they had made great progress in the task of building up a Jewish National Home, but they had not yet reached their goal. Both the Jewish settlers and workers had gained a footing in Palestine, and they were now stable elements of the Jewish population. This development had exercised a profound influence on all Jewry. They had seen with satisfaction that day of surplus emigration had ended and the period of immigration was beginning.

The British Minister at Berne, on behalf of the Government, expressed hopes for the success of the Congress, and said his Government associated itself with the Balfour Declaration and the British mandate in Palestine, and it would faithfully carry out its undertakings.

The Congress cabled greetings to Lord Balfour.—Reuter.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD'S FLIGHT

FOKKER MONOPLANE FITTED WITH SPECIAL PETROL TANKS

LONDON, July 29.

Special petrol tanks have been fitted to the Duchess of Bedford's Fokker Jupiter monoplane to obviate the necessity of more than one intermediate descent each way. The flight has been planned to start from Lympne at dawn on July 31.—Reuter.

Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, will meet the Committee of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 1st August, at 2-15 p.m.

PEACEFUL OVERTURES TO NEGOTIATE

—:o:—

Rejected by Russia

CHINA TO SUBMIT ISSUE TO LEAGUE

LONDON, July 29.

Nanking.—It is semi-officially announced that Russia has rejected China's peaceful overtures to negotiate. The Chinese Government has decided to submit the issue to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

DEARER MONEY RATES IN LONDON THREATENED

Bank of England Sells 3 Million Sterling Gold

—:o:—

LONDON, July 30.

The Bank of England yesterday sold for export nearly three million sterling gold, the record days transaction, following protracted drain mostly to France.

It is believed that the movement is bound up with the recent debt ratification and also French political motives connected with the forthcoming Reparations Conference.

The financial correspondents in London suggest that the Bank of France ought to step in and modify the process which is threatening dearer money rates in London, particularly, as the Bank of England's gold reserve has been reduced to 142-1|2 million sterling or 7-1|2 million below the financial plimsoll line.

"DAILY HERALD'S" WARNING.

The "Daily Herald" to-day expresses grave concern at indications of early increase of bank rate and declares that it is increasingly urgent to revise present position whereby the Bank of England is almost sole arbiter of nation's economic life.—Reuter.

U.S. Reminder to Soviet

—:o:—

KELLOGG PACT INAUGURATES FROM JULY 24

LONDON, July 30.

Moscow.—The French Ambassador has handed to the Commissar for Foreign Affairs a Note on behalf of the United States advising the Soviet Government of inauguration on July 24 of the Kellogg Pact.—Reuter.

400 HOURS IN AIR

—:o:—

'ST LOUIS ROBIN" BEATS ALL RECORDS

LONDON, July 30.

St. Louis.—Four hundred hours aloft, "St. Louis Robin" has beaten the previous record by 154 hours and is still flying. The engine is developing symptoms of weakness.—Reuter.

KING'S HEALTH

LONDON, July 30.

The bulletin says the condition of the King further improved during the past week. The abscess cavity remains free from purulent discharge. The process of healing has now begun, but it must of necessity be gradual.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE WORKERS PREPARED FOR A GRIM STRUGGLE

Present Themselves Cheerfully at T. U. Headquarters for Orders

TOWNS WEAR DESERTED APPEARANCE

LONDON, July 29.

Only one per cent of the members of the Master Cotton Spinners Federation have "broken way". The Federation is considering action in regard to them. Streets in the cotton towns wore, a holiday appearance when Operatives most cheerfully reported themselves to the Trade Union headquarters, complacently accepting the situation.—Reuter.

EXTENSION OF COTTON STOPPAGE

—:o:—

CUT IN WASTE SPINNERS' WAGES

LONDON, July 30.

The extension of cotton stoppage is threatened as a consequence of the posting of notices by the Cotton Waste Spinners and Manufacturers' Association to expire on Monday. The Association seeks reduction of wages similar to that in the main spinning and weaving sections of the industry.

The manufacturers meet the representatives of the workers in their branch to-morrow to discuss the demand.—Reuter.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR POWERLESS

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT EXAMINING SITUATION

LONDON, July 29.

Rugby—The situation created by to-day's stoppage of Lancashire Cotton Mills following Employers' notice of wage-cut of two shillings six pence in the pound, is under the examination of the Government. The Minister of Labour, Miss Margaret Bondfield, it is announced, to-day received the report of last week's negotiation and considered the present position, but for the present she feels that there is no action which her Department can help fully take. Meanwhile, mills not affiliated with the Master Cotton Spinners Federation have decided to carry on without cutting wages.—B. O. W.

STUDENTS AND WORKERS FIRED UPON BY POLICE

—:o:—

Serious Turn in Hartal Situation in Bangalore

BANGALORE CITY, July 30.

As per citizens' manifesto, the Bangalore City is observing a complete peaceful hartal to-day in commemoration of the last year's Ganapathi Satyagraha and also to express the righteous indignation at the Government's repressive acts. All the shops including big business firms are closed, a few Muslim shops only proving an exception. Worshipping was arranged in temples.

The District Magistrate notified yesterday informing the public not to take possession of the Sultanpet Middle school, which was the scene of the last year's disturbance.

Apprehending a breach of the peace, strong barricades were put up in all the approaches to that school. A large contingent of Police were also posted, and admission was restricted to the students of that particular school.

The hartal observed to-day appears to have extended to the mill labourers also who joined the hartal in large numbers.

Most of the students including those of the colleges struck work.

Mr. Sarma, Editor of the 'Viswakarnataka' distributed handbills at the station.

The education authorities permitted the students of the Sultanpet School to worship at the Ganapathi temple. But it is reported that the Police would not allow them also to worship there. Hundreds of students and public are waiting at the barricades at the entrance to the school, insisting on going inside for worship. The Police are dispersing the crowd.

It is reported that Mr. H. V. Subramaniam Ganesh, a Satyagraha leader refused to move from the place without doing worship.—Free Press.

POLICE RUSHED TO DISTURBED AREA

BANGALORE CITY, July 30.

At 1 p.m. the magistrate arrived at the Sultanpet disturbed area with a strong reserve of Police and dispersed the crowd, driving away the people a furlong off from the scene. Young boys are reported to have received some blows.

It is reported that the Police rushed inside the temple and dispersed those students who had assembled there.

Mr. J. Bhima Rao, and Mr. H V Subramaniam, two of the leaders were arrested and removed to an unknown destination in a police motor van.

It is stated that the crowd growing impatient at the Police charges, are still assembling, and the situation is becoming rather tense.—Free Press.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON CROWD

—:o:—

BANGALORE, July 30.

The hartal situation in Bangalore took a serious turn in the afternoon. The police tried to disperse the crowd that had collected, but the crowd refused to budge. It is said the police used sticks in trying to disperse the crowd and the crowd, it is stated, retaliated with brickbats.

Ultimately at 6-30 in the evening the police opened fire on the mob driving it to the length of Sultanpet about a furlong. The exact number of dead or wounded is not ascertained at present.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS

FIRING AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, July 30.

Hindus observed hartal to-day in memory of the hardships and privations which the community suffered owing to alleged excesses committed by Mahomedans on night of 30th July 1928 consequent on students Satyagraha. Special prayers were offered in temples that tranquility peace and harmony among all classes of His Highness' subjects might once again prevail.

Apprehending trouble all roads leading to Sultanpet, last year's scene of trouble, were closed for all classes of traffic and were guarded by police. Police arrested two Hindus named Bheemrao and Subramaiyan on a charge of trespass with intent to foment trouble in the prohibited area. Both the arrested persons had taken leading part in the Satyagraha last year. Large crowd collected in the evening. The police in attempting to disperse the crowd were forced to open warning fire overhead. No casualties resulted but wild and exaggerated accounts are being freely disseminated. The city is astir and a state of panic is prevailing.—A. P.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAME POMPADOUR
with
DOROTHY GISH
ANTONIO MORENO
A STIRRING TALE.
From the Life of France's most Colourful Woman, The Cleopatra of the Court of Louis XV.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
See this Sparkling Comedy of Youth and Pep!
IT CAN BE DONE.
WITH
GLEN TRYON SUE CAROL
A UNIVERSAL TALKING PICTURE,
50 PER CENT. DIALOGUE
50 PER CENT. SOUND EFFECTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
REGINALD DENNY
in
RED HOT SPEED
Motor Trouble, Heart Trouble and More Trouble.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
presents
TO-NIGHT and DURING THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM COY,'S
Love Romance
"HIR RANJA"
OR
HOORE PUNJAB
featuring
MissSULOCHANA & Mr.BILLIMORIA
DAILY (4) SHOWS
at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Extra Show on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3 P.M.

Can you miss this opportunity of double Programme at
NOVELTY CINEMA
GRANT ROAD
Wonderful display of
MESMERISM & HYPNOTISM
By
Messrs Mothiwala and Vias
And that Thrilling--Exciting and adventurous display of
SHARDA FILM Co.'s
VEER GARJANA
Includes best Cinema Shows
See Vithal and Others
Best Scenes.
TIME AND RATE AS USUAL

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
NEXT WEEK NEXT WEEK
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DON Q SON OF ZORRO
The Greatest Stunt Picture Fairbanks has ever offered.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & FRIDAY only! Daily At 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

If you thought Dane and Arthur were funny in "Rookies" just wait until you see this riot! Just a couple of college boys with a nursery-full of Babies suddenly thrust on them! Hilarious complications!

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

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TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at 65, Queens Road, Opp. Marine Lines Station specially made seasonwood brass and copper inlaid household furniture by Benjamin comprising drawing-room suites, card tables, plate glass, show cases and compactum wardrobe by Benjamin, and also dining and bed-room Jacobean suites of furniture, gramophone, carpets, chesterfield saites, office tables, clocks, singer machine, electric lamps, glass, crockery and plated ware, etc.

(1) "Rover" 5 seater touring motor car.

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It produces sleep, where all other drugs have failed. it improves appetite, it promotes digestion, it rehabilitates the worn-out brain and nerve tissues, it cures all forms of insanity
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STOCKS AND SHARES

LONG LIQUIDATION DEPRESS PRICES

Large Transfer Business

Bombay, July 30.

The market for mill shares opened firm on Lancashire strike but the advantage of the rise was taken by bulls in unloading their speculative purchases. There was also scattered selling and prices alround declined. There was fairly large transfer business. The market is squaring up open business as usual and there was nothing fresh in the situation. To-day's liquidation has reduced the long interest which a fairly good factor as the technical situation has improved somewhat. The present weakness may extend further in the near future but there is nothing in the general situation to cause any substantial decline. The cloth market is likely to see better demand signs of which are now visible as there some enquiry from upcountry markets. The strike in the local situation is also coming at an end and more men are returning to work.

The opening and closing rates for the flowing shares were as under. Bombay Dyeing 766|4—757|8. Century 342|8—340. Nagpur 481|4—478,12. Crescent 102|8—99|6. New Great 172|8—170. Pearl 367|8—358|12. Fazal 537|12—565. Alcock 310—306|4. Tata Steel Def. 198|12—195|10. Tata Hydro 1,075—1,071|4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 30.

Bombay Dyeing 766, 60, 58, 60, 56, 58, 57.
Century 343, 36, 40.
Colaba 123.
Crescent 101, 99-6.
Fazul 575, 66, 63, 61, 67, 65.
Indore 375, 72, 73.
Madhowji 33.
Nagpur 79 6, 80, 78.
New Great 70, 70-10.
Pearl 65, 62, 64, 60, 61, 58, 60, 58, 57, 56, 53, 56.
Simplex 50, 51.
Swadeshi 412, 11, 12.
Burma 738, 36.
Hydro 1,071, 73, 71.
Tram 132.
Dej 197, 93, 95, 93, 95, 93, 97, 95, 95-10.
Ord. 55, 54-8, 54-10, 54-14, 54-12, 55.
3-1|2 per cent 67-3-0.
1945-55 101-15-6.
Bundi 19.
Indian 78, 81, 77, 78, 77, 81-14.
Alcock 310, 6.

CASH BUSINESS.

E. D. Sassoon As. 8|3, 8|-. Khatau 77|8. Nagpur Pref. 480, 481|4. Premier 2|8, 2|7. Faramji Petit 180|-. Morarji Goculdas 858|12. Tapti Rly. 647|8. Eastern Bank 87|8. Imperial Bank 1,382|8. Union Bank 3|5|6. Ahmedabad Electricity 128|12. Tata Power 463|12. Punjab Ordi. 11|12. New India Ince. 21|6, 21|8. Scindia 9|8, 9|9. Tata Steel Second Pref 71|8, 71|12. Thackar & Co. 90|-. Tata Oil 14|8. 15. B. B. Petrol 4|10.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, July 30.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 338-12.
Apollo 60 nil 3|7.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 710|
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 757|8.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 340.
Central India 100, 478|12.
Colaba Land Mills 123|12.
Crescent 100 99|6.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 102|8.
David 250 nil 222 8
Dawn 250 10y, 465
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0|8|3.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 140.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100, nil 6/12
Fazulbhoy 230, 565
Finlay 100-10y 98/12
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100, 156 4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 60y 1,540.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 141|4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100, 13-21, 373|12.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y, 1600
Kastorchand 10, nil 12
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 70
Kohinoor 10|0, 100, 191|14.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil, 1,505.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1250
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 858|12.
Mathradas 50 nil 26
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 158-12.
New City of Bombay nil 70
New Great Eastern 200 10y 465 170|10.
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210, 358|12.
Phoenix 100, 310.
Premier 10 nil, 2|6.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 62.
Sholapur 1000 10f 4400
Simplex Mill 51/4.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 189, 20 412|8.
Tata Mills 25 nil 30.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2200.
Western India Spinning 1,000 6 2182-8.

BANKS.

Bank of India 30-2. 8 xd. 100/4.
Baroda 5500 0/8 x.d. 76.
Central 200 19-2
Eastern £5 xd. 88
Imperial 506, 40f. xd. 1,382|8.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 340
Union 5/11, 3-5.
P. & O Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 /30f xd. 19.
Central India Mining 7|10.
Gwalior Cement 80 10f. 95
Indian Cement 281|14.
New India Assurance 51f. 21/8
Punjab Cement 100, 11|12.
Sharabad Cement 100y. xd. 151|4.
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 21/8
United Cement 100, 6y. 77.
Katni Def. 860

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 785.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 82-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 99.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2|4|8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2|6|9f 88.
Sind Light 100 5|7 135.
Tapty Valley xd. 647|8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 133/12 xd.
Surat Electric O 100 5|7y xd 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord xd. 546|4-
Bombay Tram Ord xd. 132|8.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1071|4.
Tata Power 800 nil, 436/12
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 146

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1905
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U. P 50/0/30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 10|14. 6
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10.14.
New India Assurance 6y 21/8
Oriental Government Securities Life 100, 200.
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y 306/4.
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12, 199.
Burma Uganda 80 nil 10.
Burma T Corporation 736|4.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord 226 def. 302-8.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9|9.
Tata Construction 53.
Tata Iron Defd. 195|10.
Tata Iron Ord. 55.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F- T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley B 8 103/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F T 100

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 30.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/8.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|2.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100|13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/-
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 107/12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—2nd August settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/3/0 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 102/0 per cent 1933/47 Rs. 96/6/0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet, but steady.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 30.

In response to steadier reports from American Exchanges, the local market opened steady at Rs. 340/8 for Broach A./M. delivery. Yesterday's sellers were covering and the market exhibited steadier tone. The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 8 points but actual opening was better showing a rise of 11 points. The local market advanced in sympathy with further improvement at Liverpool and closed at the highest level at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.-A.	332	8	0
Broach A.-M.	342	12	0
Oomra D.-J.	307	4	0
Bengal D.-J.	255	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 30.

Oct.	228.50	—0.40
Jan.	215.80	—1.80

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 30.

Bengal 253 D.J.
Broach 341 A-M.
Broach 331 J-A.
Umra 306 D-J.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, July 30.

Bengal	241	236	228	221
Sind	245	240	232	225
Punjab	238	233	225	218
Rajputana	241	236	228	221
Broach	347	342	334	329
S D	340	344	336	331
P A	350	345	337	332
K V	341	336	328	323
Dholera	336	331	323	318
Kalajin	340	335	327	322
Cutch	354	349	341	336
Surat	407	402	394	389
Rajpipla	407	402	394	389
Navsari	422	417	409	404
Umra				
No. 3	302	297	287	275
C P No. 1	327	322	312	300
C P No. 2	314	309	299	287
Southern-Western				315

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 30.

100	Japan T & Co., Malkapur	265
100	Volkart Bros., Hingoli	262
100	L K Vashanji & Co., Khandwa	270
100	Mithabhai Nathoo, Kasur	209
100	Mithabhai Nathoo, Shegaon	275
100	Bombay & Co., Amreli	232
100	Rathi and Co., Akola	236
100	K Devchand and Co., Nandura	278
100	Langley and Co., Upland	325
100	Toyomankwa, Ujjain	270
100	Hukmichand Mill, Degaon	209
100	Hukmichand Mill, Asharwa	219

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)
Liverpool, July 29.

July close at s. 10/4 5/8d. up 1-1/4d.
Oct. close at s. 10/8 1/4d. up 1d.
Dec. close at s. 10/11 1/4d. up 1d.
Mar. close at 11/3d.

Wheat Chicago:—
July per bushel Dol. 1.41-3/8 —3/8.
Sept. per bushel Dol. 1.47-3/8 —3/8.
Dec per bushel Dol. 1.34-3/1

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 29.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Sellers 11-1/16.

N. Y. COTTON MARKET IMPROVE ON TRADE BUYING

Futures 11 to 7 Points Up

ABSENCE OF RAIN

Bombay, July 30.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market opened easy on lower Liverpool advices and prices registered a decline of 13 points. Later on the market improved on trade buying influenced by reports of absence of rains over the droughty sections of West Belt. Prices closed at a rise of 11 to 7 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices were raised by 10 points to 18.75c

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 6 points to 18.83c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 11 to 8 points and eased off on considerable Indian selling influenced by reports of Lancashire deadlock. The market closed at a decline of 13 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices suffered a fall of 11 points at 10,41d. per lb. and sales amounted to 2000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures declined 21 points on long liquidation and Sakel Spot prices were lowered by 25 points at 16.70d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 14 to 15 points with October 9.69 and January 9.66.

The general closing down of Lancashire Mills had a temporary effect market as the prices on the New York Cotton Exchange were favourably affected by the reports of absence of rains. It is true that scattered showers had partially relieved the situation in the West Texas and temperatures are again rising damaging the crop. The damage done by drought in Texas is said to be serious and the latest information received by us state that the deterioration of 15 per cent. has taken place. The whole State of Texas is likely to produce 4-3/4 million bales and if this belief is supported by the Government, the next Bureau Report will be amazingly bullish It is not the acreage but the weather makes the crop and if the weather continues unfavourable materially higher prices must be reacted. In the East Bell weevil damage is likely to serious. In the absence of any means of forecasting the extent of the possible damage by Boll-weevil the cotton trade shall have to await the next Bureau report. As a matter of fact the trade is beginning to realise the seriousness of the situation and show willingness to buy at least of portion of their future requirements

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October highest 18.77, lowest 18.48.

N. Y. January highest 18.91 (about closing), lowest 18.70 (10-05 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York:—Market improved on trade buying.

Liverpool:— Considerable Indian selling.

Harris:—"Cotton crop holding fairly well but entering period normal deterioration with heavy general insect infestation. Account probability damaging reports during August, short covering and general buying in oversold market. Favour long accumulation scale down."

From Liverpool:—"Market depressed. Lancashire yarn mills have stopped work. Negotiations are pending. The course of the market is very uncertain."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co:

"Generally good crop news except for weevil."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, b' rallied later on trade buying and absence of rain in drought sections."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 29.

October	18.76+.11
December	18.99+.08
January	18.92+.09
March	19.12+.08
May	19.31+.07
Middling Spot	18.75+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 29.

October	18.62+.052
December	18.80+.06
Middling Spot	18.83+.06

NEW YORK.

New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	18.56
January	18.83
March	18.95

New York, 11-45 a.m.

October	18.51
January	18.70
March	18.89

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 29.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 29.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.30—.10
Scinde, Fine	6.55—.10
Scinde, Superfine	6.80—.10
Bengal, Good	6.05—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	6.30—.10
Bengal, Fine	6.55—.10
Oomra, Good	7.10—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.40—.10
Oomra, Fine	7.70—.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.40—.10
Broach, Fine	8.65—.10
Broach, Superfine	8.90—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 29.

July	16.10—.21
October	16.12—.21
November	16.12—.21
January	16.38—.18
March	16.58—.21
May	16.77—.21
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	16.70—.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Opening	Closing
July	10.03	10.00—.18
August		9.92—.13
September		9.90—.13
October	9.91	9.88—.13
November		9.85—.13
December		9.85—.13
January	9.88	9.85—.13
February		9.81—.12
March	9.92	9.91—.11
April		9.89—.11
May	9.94	9.93—.11
June		9.92—.11
July		9.92—.11
Middling Spot		10.41—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 29.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 29.

Cattonseed Bombay, ton:—
Shipment Sellers July/Aug £8/17/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—
Shipment Hull Buyer Octo. £10/6/3
Rapeseed Toria, ton:—
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept £19/5/0

LINSEED.

LONDON, July 29.

Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
Shipment Sellers July/Aug £20/6/3
Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept £20/6/3
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers July/Aug £19/10/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Shipment Hull Paid Nov/Dec £18/12/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 29.

Linseed, Oil naked London, cwt.
Delivery paid sellers Aug. 33/10 1/2
Linseed, Oil naked London, cwt.
Delivery paid Sept/Dec 33/6

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, July 28.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 16

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.
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Central Bank Building,
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NTED—A competent and experienced GUJARATI GRADUE with S. L. Sanskrit as private or for one hour. Pay according to alifications. Apply stating qualitions Box No. 2329. Advt. Dept., ombay Chronicle."
A — R1784

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A 32613

A N T E D—Experienced MERCHANTS and AGENTS to vass orders for our loose and packteas and coffee of Nilgris Hills in ry town and district on very libeterms. Apply to THE NECTAR A CO., Mettupalaiyam (Nilgris)".
A R1782

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A R1776

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OSYMORE—Cumballa Hill uptodate flat. Op. Parsi Sanatom 3rd floor, quite airy pleasant w, open from all sides, 5 rooms, kitchen, baths, all facilities, reed rent. Apply 2nd floor.
R1780

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VANTED CAPITALIST to invest in shares of the Karauli State ways, Ltd., Big profits assured. es value Rs. Ten each. Capital ees Seventy-five lakhs. For parulars apply to the SHARE ENT, 59 Apollo Street, Fort, mbay.
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K 32581

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OR SALE.—One CITREON 1926 Model, 5 passenger touring car perfect working condition. Can inspected at EASTERN ELECRIC AND ENGINEERING CO, 175, rnby Road, Fort, Bombay.
JA 32599

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GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY— Look here Rajahs, Maharajahs have his Golden Opportunity at this best hance. State Gold and Silver work AMBHARI, HOWDAH TAMJAN nd very high class State Durbar Gold work FURNITURE, for sale. Available only for a short time at Reduced Prices. For particulars Apply to ZAMINDAR of Kapileswarapuram Nuzoid, Kistna District Madras Presidency.
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WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the SECRETARY, Anand Municipality, on Rs. 60—5—90.

Candidates, who have passed the training course prescribed for qualified Sanitary Inspectors or Overseers, along with the Matriculation, School Final or any higher University examination, will receive preference.

Applications, stating age, residence, caste and previous experience, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th August, 1929.

G. K. PATEL,
President,
Anand Municipality.

Anand, 25th July, 1929.
32599

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA DURING THE POONA RACING SEASON.

COMMENCING from FRIDAY, the 2nd August, 1929, a Week-End Express train for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers, with Dining saloon, will run between Bombay and Poona to the following time table.

DOWN TRAIN. (Fridays only).

V. Terminus	Dep: 18-30
Kalyan	Dep: 19-19
Karjat	Dep: 20-04
Lonavla	Dep: 21-16
Kirkee	Dep: 22-13
Poona	Arr: 22-25

UP TRAIN (Sundays only).

Poona	Dep: 19-30
Kirkee	Dep: 19-41
Lonavla	Dep: 20-43
Karjat	Dep: 21-37
Kalyan	Dep: 22-19
Byculla	Dep: 23-06
V. Terminus	Arr: 23-20

H. G. KEILY.
Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th July, 1929.
32594

SEE KASHMIR THIS YEAR

A specially conducted tour will run during August-September covering 5,200 miles and comprising famous places of Upper India as previously announced.

CATERING will be provided on train.

EVERY COMFORT arranged.

REDUCE TRIP fares:—

II Class Rs. 178|-

III Class Rs. 86|-.

BOOKING has now commenced and will **close on**

15TH AUGUST 1929.

ACCOMMODATION STRICTLY LIMITED.

Apply to Publicity Officer,

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

for full particulars.
32560

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 8th August 1929, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Public Works, Roads and Transport Congress and Exhibition, London—Inviting attention to the Fifth Public Works, Roads and Transport Congress and Exhibition to be held in London in November next.

2. Letter from Mr. Ramchandra Mahadeo Kaldukar and others—Requesting that education up to the 4th Standard may be sanctioned to be given in the Mahim Mori Road School.

3. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Matunga Residents' Association—Requesting the Corporation to support their representation to the G.I.P. Railway authorities to construct the Kingsway Station.

4. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Shri Samarth Vyayam Mandir—Forwarding a copy of the annual report together with the audited balance sheet of the Vyayam Mandir.

5. Letter from Mr. D. M. Kalyanpurkar, Proprietor, Bombay Gymnastic Institute—Enquiring as to what has been done with regard to the scheme for physical training in Municipal schools.

6. Letter from Mr. Mahomed Taha—Regarding his dismissal from the Schools Committee's service.

7. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Vigilance Association—Forwarding copies of the report of the Association for the year 1928-29.

8. Letter from Jeti Kesar, Bungalow woman—Applying for a gratuity in respect of services rendered by her to the Municipality.

9. Letter from the President of a public meeting of the residents of Chinchpokli, etc.—Forwarding copies of resolutions passed at the meeting in connection with certain incident which occurred at the Chinchpokli School.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.—

10. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter reporting the arrangements made by him with the B. E. S. & T. Company, Limited, for the work of lighting with electric lamps certain streets in Dadar-Kumbharwada locality.

11. Recommending sanction to Mr. B. S. Rangnekar, Surveyor in the Assessment Department, being allowed to draw an extra conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 per month from 3rd April 1929 to 31st March 1930.

12. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

13. Forwarding for information certain correspondence regarding the revision of the grade of Municipal Vaccinators.

14. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter regarding the question of the reorganization of the Assessment Department and intimating that nothing can be done at present in the matter of reorganizing the Department.

15. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter which forwards copy of Government Resolution containing the orders of the Government of India sanctioning the raising of certain loans by the Corporation.

16. Modifying, subject to confirmation by the Corporation and Government, Pension, etc., Regulations so as to delete therefrom Rule 11 (c) relating to the granting of additional pensions to Municipal Officers, etc.

17. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 6,048 being made to meet a part of the cost for the year 1928-29 of the increase of salaries granted to those Municipal employees who had rendered long acting service in leave vacancies prior to confirmation.

18. Recommending sanction to Dr. R. K. Mhatre, Assistant Health Officer, 1st Grade, being allowed to draw a certain salary on his reversion from Government Service to Municipal Service.

19. Forwarding the Commissioner's letter which forwards returns showing enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

20. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

21. Submitting a report regarding the opening of a fifth standard class in the Kandewadi Gujarati School.

22. Submitting a report regarding the question of vacating the Municipal Dadar-Khumbharwada Marathi Girls' School, from the premises occupied by the School.

23. Regarding the question of the retrenchments effected in the Schools Committee's expenditure.

24. Forwarding quarterly report of the progress of free and compulsory education scheme in F and G Wards.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

25. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

26. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

27. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

28-32. Requesting sanction to the payment of a gratuity not exceeding (28) Rs. 158-6-6 to the heirs of a deceased scavengering woman in the Conservancy Branch; (29) Rs. 125-2-0 to a retired female labourer in the Road Branch; (30) Rs. 133 to the heirs of a deceased cart-driver in the Conservancy Branch; (31) Rs. 98 to a retired scavengering woman in the Health Department; and (32) Rs. 129-8-0 to the heirs of a deceased Halalkhore woman in the Conservancy Branch.

33. Reporting on an application from a savengering woman for payment of gratuity in respect of her services in the Health Department.

34. Submitting a further report on certain applications for payment of gratuities in respect of services rendered by deceased Municipal employees.

35. Forwarding a letter from the Collector of Bombay requesting that he may be furnished with a list of the names and addresses of the Municipal Councillors who may be nominated to serve during the current triennium on the Excise Advisory Committee for the Town and Island of Bombay.

36. Requesting sanction to a piece of Government land at Custom House Road being exchanged with Government for a piece of Municipal land at Parel Road near the Police Hospital.

37. Reporting on an application from the widow of a deceased scavenger in the Health Department for the payment of gratuity in respect of services rendered by her husband.

38 Submitting a report on an application from the widow of a deceased school teacher as to the payment of some compassionate allowance in respect of the services rendered by her husband.

39. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the second quarter of 1929.

40. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the city.

41. Forwarding a statement giving reasons for the delay in submitting reports on certain resolutions passed by the Corporation.

42. Requesting sanction to a piece of Municipal land at Matharpakhady being sold to Mr. Kasam Ismail.

GOVERNMENT LETTER.—

43 Regarding the question of introducing free and compulsory Primary education in B. and E. Wards of the City.

44. Letter from Mr. Y. G. Pandit, Representative of the Corporation on the G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee—Submitting a report of the action taken by him in connection with the question of concessions being given to milk vendors on the suburban sections of the G. I. P. Railway.

45. Letter from Mr. Haji Essa Haji Oosman Poonawalla—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

LETTERS FROM THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY—

46. Reporting that the next appointment of Municipal Auditors will take place in March 1930.

47. Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees owing to their absence from three successive meetings of the Committees.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

48. From Mr. Hooseinally M. Rahimtoola—For requesting the Standing Committee to consider the desirability of amending the Water Charges Rules so as to levy water tax on certain charitable properties at compounded rates.

49. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For expressing disapproval of the action of the Schools Committee in removing the Dadar-Kumbharwada School from its old premises.

50. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For appointing Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola to be a member of the Committee appointed to assist the Commissioner in the conduct of the suit against Government in regard to Government liability towards compulsory primary education in the City.

51. From Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta—For requesting the Medical Relief Committee to draw up a scheme for re-organizing and reconstructing the present Municipal Maternity Homes and district nursing in the city.

52. From Mr. I. S. Patel—For inviting the attention of the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities to the narrow condition of the overbridge at Charni Road Station.

53. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For appointing Professor V. G. Rao to be a member of the Committee appointed to consider the sitting accomodation, etc., of Councillors at meetings of the Corporation.

54. (a) From Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji—For requesting Government to amend the Bombay Children Act so as to prohibit biddies, cigarettes, etc., being sold to children under 14 years of age and (b) Letter from the Secretary, National Baby and Health week—Stating that his committee is in fulf sympathy with the motion.

55 From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For requesting the Schools Committee to refund to the Municipal Fund the difference between the actual and the budgetted opening balance of the School Fund for the year 1929-30.

56. From Dr. Accacio G. Vigas—For resolving that the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction certain additional grants to meet the cost of the increase of the grade of the salaries of the Vernacular Final Teachers.

57. From Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri, seconded by Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For expressing opinion that a body of Municipal City Guards should be organized for providing help to the citizens on occasions of riots.

58. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that the Rule vesting discretion in the President regarding time-limit of speeches of members at Corporation meetings should be altered so as to vest the discretion in the Corporation.

59. From Mr. I. S. Patel—For requesting the Commissioner of Police to provide a public conveyance stand at the crossing of Lady Jamshedji and Lady Hardinge Roads.

60. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that the exemption enjoyed by certain bodies from the operation of the Municipal Act in matters affecting Public Health should be done away with.

61. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For requesting the Schools Committee to issue instructions to their Secretary to place all letters addressed to the Chairman and members of the Committee on the Committee's Agenda paper.

62-63. From Mr. V. C. Setalvad—(62) For obtaining a report as to the present general condition of Mumbadevi Tank and (63) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the insanitary condition of the stables and cottages at Dhakji Parbhu's Wadi.

64. From Mr. I. S. Patel, seconded by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For requesting the Commissioner to consider the desirability of providing a urinal at the junction of Lady Jamshedji and Lady Hardinge Roads.

65. From J. A. Collaco—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the increase in cases of typhoid in the City.

66. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For appointing Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas to be a member of the Medical Relief Committee.

67. From Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, seconded by Mr. V. C. Setalwad—For requesting Government to expedite legislation for the amedment of the Municipal Act, so as to empower the Corporation to control farriers in the exercise of their profession.

68. From Mr. K. F. Nariman, seconded by Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For expressing opinion that the whole question of Malaria should be considered more comprehensively in all its aspects and bearings.

69. From Mr. D. J. C. Wallace, seconded by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For obtaining a report from the Roads Committee as to the abolition of lamp-posts on Queen's Road and adopting a universal system of overhead lighting.

70. From Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram—For appointing Dr. K. E. Dadachanji to be a member of the Retrenchment and Reforms Advisory Committee.

71. From Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For recommending to Government to take immediate steps to raise the import duty on foreign cloth.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

72. Regarding the condition of Municipal Urdu Schools in the City and the education given therein.

73. Regarding the question of making all the fountains play in the City in the evening.

74. Regarding an offer of Rs. 1,000 towards the cost of providing a water fountain and a cattle trough near the old Parsi Statue junction on certain conditions.

75. Regarding the draft amendment of Section 136 (3) of the Municipal Act so as to enable the Corporation to pay an extra allowance of Rs. 2,000 a year to the Municipal Auditors.

76. Regarding the draft Rules framed by Government under the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act for checking adulteration of Ghee, Butter, etc.

77. Regarding the withdrawal of the criminal prosecutions against the bidi manufacturers and the determination of the Corporation's future policy on the question.

78. Regarding a proposal to extend the Tramway system along Sydenham Road from its junction with Bhendi Bazar to the junction of Palton-Hornby Roads.

79. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

80. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding printed copies of excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 30th July, 1929.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND on the Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay's new thoroughfare in the heart of its most important office and business quarter, are available for building leases for 999 years with option to purchase the ground rent on attractive terms in lump or by instalments at any time within ten years. Building period of two years with rebate of 100 per cent. of rent in the first year and 50 per cent. in the second year. Basements allowed, if water-tight. Sub-division of existing plots to about 250 square yards will be considered wherever possible.

Brokerage of 1-1|2 per cent. on the capital value will be given to Architects, Engineers and recognised Land Brokers.

For further terms and conditions and plan of site, apply to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

FOR SALE.

5—Second-hand BABCOCK & WILCOX'S TUBULAR BOILERS, each containing 2,255 square feet heating surface, working pressure 200 lbs., fitted with standard mountings.

1—SET OF ECONOMISERS of 480 pipes.

1—HICK HARGREAVES' VERTICAL CROSS COMPOUND JET CONDENSING ENGINE, complete with all parts to indicate 2,600 H.P. at 75 R.P.M. with 150 lbs. boiler pressure.

The above plant was made in 1911 and is in working order.

Can be seen at Svadeshi Mills No. 2 at Girgaum (Old Bombay United Mills) and offers given to:

TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents,
The Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.,
Bombay House,
24, Bruce Street, Fort.
32609

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

REGISTRATION OF POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the University Notification, dated the 8th July, 1929, on the subject of the registration of postgraduate students, does not apply to candidates, who intend to appear for an Examination for a Master's or Doctor's Degree in 1930 and that all such candidates as have already registered their names will have their registration fee of Rs. 5 refunded on their applying in this behalf to the Registrar and returning the receipts granted to them.

2. It is further notified.

(a) That no student studying PRIVATELY will be allowed in 1931 and subsequent years to appear for an Examination for a Master's or Doctor's Degree;

(b) That, until proper arrangements for the control and supervision of postgraduate studies are made by the Board of Postgraduate Studies to be constituted under the New University Act, arrangements already made for postgraduate work in the different Colleges will be recognized;

(c) That every student who intends to appear for the first time for an Examination for a Master's or Doctor's Degree in 1931 and any subsequent year has to register his name as a postgraduate student at the office of the University Registrar within one month of the date of commencement of the term in which he begins his studies. The time for the receipt of applications for registration has been extended this year as a special case to the 30th September, 1929. Forms of application for registration may be obtained free of charge from the office of the Registrar.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 29th July, 1929.
32614

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1115 of 1929.

EBHRAHIM HAJI YACOOB ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
AHMED HAJI HAROON ..... Defendant.

To,
AHMED HAJI HAROON,
Esquire,
Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you as a short cause for a declaration that the partnership between you and the Plaintiff is dissolved on and from the 24th June, 1929, for winding up the same by the Court, for accounts, for Receiver, for injunction for costs and for other reliefs and the suit is fixed for hearing on the 21st day of August, 1929, when you are summoned to appear in person or by Advocate on that day.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1929.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
32615

SHIPPING.

P & O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
3 Aug	Ranpuraa		16,601
10 "	Macedonia		11,120
17 "	Naldera x	All	16,088
24 "	Razmak		10,602
31 "	Malwa	vessels	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpin		16,619
14 "	Narkunda x		16,572
21 "	Rajputana	will	16,518
28 "	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 "	Mantua		10,946
19 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 "	Ranpura	sail	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 "	Maloja x		20,837
16 "	Ranchi	direct	16,650
23 "	Macedonia		11,120
30 "	Morea		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x	from	16,088
14 "	Viceroy of India		19,649
21 "	Rawalpindi	Bombay	16 614
28 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x	without	16,572
11 "	Razmak		10,602
18 "	Rajputana x		16,568
25 "	Ranchi	transship	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 "	Morea		10,954
15 "	Mantua*	meet	10,946
22 "	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x1	at	20,837
8 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 "	Razmak @		10,602
22 "	Ranpura	Aden	16,601
29 "	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 "	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 "	Razmak		10,602
25 "	Malwa *		11 002
26 "	Narkunda x		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

s Liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Datesabout	Steamers	Tons
1929		
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th "	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£106
	C £36	£68

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About		
1929 about		
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th "	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
18th "	Mirzapore*	Straits China and Japan.
23rd "	Alipore *	Straits China and Japan.
30th "	Mantua	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
27th "	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
25th "	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda	Australia.
22nd "	Rajputana	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.
20th "	Mantua	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

a Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
31st July	Bandra	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
31st July	Ellora	East & South Africa.
2nd Aug.	Vita	Basrah via Karachi

SHIPPING

OR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Haruna Maru	10500	— —	@ Aug
Awa Maru	6028	2 Aug.	11 "
Kamo Maru	8000	— —	@21 Aug
aNagato Maru	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug
Katori Maru	10000	— —	@4 ept.
Atsuta Maru	8 00	— —	a 18Sept
aTokushima Maru	5976	16 Sept.	28 "

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Suwa Maru	10760	8 Aug.	26 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	22 "	9 Sept
Hakozaki Maru	10500	5 Sept.	22 Sept.

FROM ORIE O SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-Kong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru	22000	21 Aug.	28 Aug.
Korea Maru	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

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Ballard Estate Bombay

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Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

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of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi,
Bengal.
Agents:—Kemp and Co. Charni Road, Bombay; J. Thath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

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First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

[illegible]

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Atreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda-Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
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Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

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Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

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Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad. City.	Lucknow.
	Lucknow City.
Amritsar.	Aminabad Park.
Bareilly.	Lucknow.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore. City.	Mussoorie.
	Muttra.
Chandausi.	Nagpur
Dehra Dun.	Naini Tal.
Delhi.	Patna.
Fyzabad.	Rae Bareli.
Gorakpur.	Raipur.
Hapur.	Rangoon.
Hathras.	Shahjahanpur.
Jhansi.	Sitapur.
Jubbulpore.	

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Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
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HEAD OFFICE:
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LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

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Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun		
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Re. 1.
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Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
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Malabar & its Folk

A Systematic Description of the Social Customs and Institutions of Malabar.
By T. K. Gopal Panikkar, B.A.,
With Special Chapters on "The Land System of Malabar" by Dr. V. K. John and "The Moplahs" by Mr. Hamid Ali.

This book is a first attempt at a systematic treatment of the life and institutions of the peoples of Malabar. Mr. Gopal Panikkar writes of his compatriots with intimate knowledge born of long study and close association.

There are twenty-three chapters in all, besides "A Glossary of terms," and advantage has been taken of the issue of this new edition to revise and amplify the chapters in the light of recent history.

CONTENTS.

Thoughts on Malabar; A Malabar Nair Tarawad; Marumkkathayam; Local Traditions and Superstitions; The Malabar Drama; The Onam Festival; The Vishu Festival; The Thiruvathira Festival; Faudalism in Malabar; Cock Festival at Cranganore; The Malabar Kettu Kalianam; Serpent Worship in Malabar; Some Depressed Classes of Malabar; Village Life; Some Phases of Religious Life; The Syrian Christians of Malabar; The Numbutiris of Malabar; The Village Astrologers of Malabar; Occupation and Industries; Malabar Castes; Western Influences in Malabar; The Land System of Malabar; The Moplahs; A Glossary of Terms.

OPINION.

"The Madras Mail":—The author has deserved well of Sociologists in setting down in black and white a description of Malabar customs, now rapidly disappearing before they are totally swept away—a task for which he should be accorded their ungrudging thanks.

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Healthy Energy during the Day

Sound Sleep at Night

Healthy Nerves

Curl up at night and sleep, s-l-e-e-p. Then in the morning wake up refreshed, ready for the new day, full of vitality and energy, untiring and happy.

That is Health. That is the kind of health and nerve-strength Sanatogen builds. A well-known physician explains the action of Sanatogen in these words:

"Sanatogen is a steadily acting tonic-food, and it acts in a natural and physiological manner—recreating cells which have been broken down or devitalized by illness or overwork, and building up new cells where these are needed. There is no jerry-building about Sanatogen; what it does is to go straight to the core of well-being—the cells—and to build these up one by one into a permanent and solid fabric of health."

That—its cell-building activity—is the reason why Sanatogen makes people *thoroughly* healthy.

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Date of paper ..... Date of delivery .....

City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Harwood League Football: Ulsters v. Warwicks, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 1.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League Football: Cheshires v. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Lok. Tilak Anniversary Day. Meeting at Jinnah Hall, at 6-30 p.m., Sjt. J. B. Patel presiding.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Morea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Friday, the 2nd August 1929.

THREE ARTS' CIRCLE.

The Three Arts' Circle Ball Committee will meet at Town Hall, to-day (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

HARIKIRTAN AT VILE PARLE.

Shri Kalidas, of Morvi will conduct religioons discourses far a feek in the Vile Parle Rashtriya Shala Hall between 9-30 and 11-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcel mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Soonenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 1st proximo.

LOK TILAK ANNIVERSARY DAY.

—:o:—

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a Public Meeting will be held to-morrow (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Peoples Jinnah Hall, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, to celebrate the Anniversary Day of the late Lok. Tilak, when Sjt. Jehangir B. Patel will preside and Sjts. Jamnadas M. Mehta, B. K. Kher, R. S. Padbidri and others will speak on the occasion.

PROCESSION FROM SIRDAR GRIHA TO CHOWPATTY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a procession of Congress Volunteers along with the several Volunteer Corps (names will follow) will start from Sardar Griha, Crawford Market, and go to Tilak Samathi at Chowpatty of Thursday the 1st August 1929 at 8 a.m.

Volunteers, on their way, will make collections for the proposed Tilak Statue to be raised at Chowpaty.

HINDU MAHASABHA (GIRGAON BRANCH).

A meeting of volunteers of Girgaon Hindu Mahasabha will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. in the premises of the office when Dr. Welkar and Mr. Silam will address the volunteers in respect of collecting funds for Lokmanya Tilak Smarak. Volunteers are requested to be present to join the procession starting from Sardar Griha, at 8 a.m. on 1st August.

THURSDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Tilak Memorial Fund and the Satkaraya Seva Samaj, Bombay, a morrow (Thursday), at 6 p.m. in the Gokhale Hall of the Brahmin Sabha to observe the 9th anniversary of late Lokmanya, when Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. N. Talpade, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Dr. Savarkar, Babubhai T. Desai, Mr. B. G. Kher and others will speak. The name of the President will be announced later.

OBSERVANCE IN SUBURBS.

At Bandra:—Under the auspices of the Bandra Village Congress Committee a public kirtan by Das Ganu on the life-work of the late Lokmanya will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. at the bunglow of Mr. S. S. Naik, president of the Committee, Ghodbunder Road, Bandra.

At Worsova:—The fishermen and other communities of Worsova Madh and other villages have been celebrating the Tilak anniversary every year regularly and with great solemnity. The function is held under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee and the programme is varied and interesting. The function will take place to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. in the Wersova School Hall.

At Malavani:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee a public meeting of the villagers of Malavani, Manori, Marve, Khawdi, Ratodi, Walnai, Akse, and Chakhop will be held to-morrow (Thursday), at 9 p.m. at the Malawani School Hall, to celebrate the Tilak anniversary.

At Bhandup:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee a public meeting of the villagers of Bhandup and other villagers round about will be held to-morrow (Thursday), at 8 p.m. to celebrate the Tilak anniversary at the Bhandup School Hall.

LOKMANYA'S ANNIVERSARY.

—:o:—

PROCESSION ORGANISED.

In order to celebrate the anniversary of the late Lokmanya Tilak, the Bhuleswar District Congress Committee, has arranged to organise a big procession on the 1st of August, 1929. The Arya Samaj (Kakadwadi), The Sikr League, The Bhatia Lohana Jain, Idar, Bengali and the Hindu Voluteer Corps, together with, Marwari Nalya Parishad, Nava-Durga Niti Prakash Mitra Mandal, Himalaya Parvatiya Sangha, Shikarpur Seva Samaj and Lady Northcote Orphanage have kindly consented to join. The procession will start from the committee's office (opp. Bhangwadi Theatre), at 8 a.m. sharp and will march through the various locatities of the C Ward. All the volunteers are requested to be present at the Bhatia Mahajan Wadi (Kalbadevi Road) at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

K. K. V. P. SAMAJ CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of Parel Kshatra Kulotpanna Vidya Prasarak Samaj Co-operative Credit Society was held on Sunday last, at Nare School, Parel, Mr. P. R. Mulay, the Propaganda Officer of the Co-operative Institute presided. The meeting adopted the report, passed Statements of Accounts, elected new Managing Committee, declared Dividents at the rate 8-3/4 per cent. agreed to give 9 per cent. interest on the Deposits, and gave a bonus of Rs. 40 to the Honorary Workers. Mr. Mulay while concluding the proceeedings, said that the Cooperative Movement was really a means to improve the conditions of the peovle, but he waned the uembers to guard themselves to be honest, hardworking, bearing, thrifty, prudent, free from all vices, when the movement would do them good. He also congratulated the workers, for conducting the work of the Society satisfactarily, and advised them to do it with more zeal and vigour.

LANTERN LECTURES AT GANESHOTSAV.

The Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute is desirous of arranging some Magic Lantern Lectures on Co-operative Subjects at different Ganeshotsav Centres in Bombay. Persons desirous of availing the use of such opportunity are requested to see between 6 and 7 p.m. or apply to the Secretary, Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, Servants of India Society's Home, 2nd floor, Girgaon, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 p.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 1-30 a.m. the following day.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Awa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay via ports of Call on the 29th inst., and is due to arrive here on Friday morning the 2nd August at 6-0 a.m.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Kenneth" arrived in London on the evening of the 27th instant.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Lindsay" arrived in London on the evening of the 28th instant.

B. D. C. C. ENROLLS 2,501 MEMBERS.

Unceasing efforts are being made by the Bhuleswar Congress Committee to enrol Congress Members. Its devoted workers, including Messrs. N. B. Deshpande, Manibhai Desai, Yaswant Parulkar, Indrajit Thakore, Krishnaji Deshpande, Damodardas,, went from house to house, on last Thursday and Sunday to enroll members. They visited 10 chawls and distributed about 200 leaflets, specially printed by the Committee. In all 301 members were enrolled during the last week. The total now stands at 2,501.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 27th July, the total mortality 482 was 10 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 19.3. These figures compare favourably with those for the 30th week of 1928 when the mortality was 483 and death rate 19.4 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-1928 when the average mortality was 604 and death rate 24.6.

Out of the total deaths 160 were among infants uder one year of age. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 21 attacks and 15 deaths during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 409 compares favourably with that for the 30th week of 1928 when the figure was 396 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928) viz. 379.

BBA TRUST'S WELCOME MOVE

2 Scholarships for "Dufferin" Cadets

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay at their Meeting on Tuesday considered the following letter from the Chairman and approved the scheme of two scholarships of Rs. 100 to the cadets of the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin":—

Trustees' Resolution No. 6 of 1929 approving a scheme for the endowment of two scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 p.m. each, tenable for a period of three years from date of passing out of the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin", to selected cadets on certain conditions, with the object of encouraging and helping Indian Officers of the Mercantile Marine to qualify for appointment to the Bombay Pilot Service in future vacancies and directing that the draft rules governing the grant of such scholarships should be framed in consultation with the Governing Body of the "Dufferin", through the Captain Superintendent, and submitted for Board's approval.

The papers were circulated to the Committee under Circular No. 197 dated 24th July 1929.

After considering the proposed rules in detail the Committee adopted the following amended draft which they recommended to the Board for approval:—

(1) The scholarships will be awarded annually at the prize-giving held in December to two cadets of the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin" who have completed the full course on board the "Dufferin" to the satisfaction of the Captain Superintendent and who have obtained an "Extra" Certificate at the passinng out examination.

(2) The choice of the cadets for the award shall be made by a Special Sub-Committee of the Governing Body consisting of the following:—

(a) The Chairman

(b) The Member representing the Bombay Port Trust

(c) One other Member

(d) The Captain Superintendent, provided that should either the Chairman or the Member representing the Bombay Port Trust be unable to sit they may be replaced by other Members of the Governing Body appointed at a General Meeting prior to the date of the prize-giving.

(3) The scholarship shall be tenable for a period of three years from the 1st January following the prize-giving at which they are awarded, provided that the holder continues to follow a sea career and obtains satisfactory reports from his employers.

(4) The value of the scholarship viz: Rs. 100 per mensem shall be payable to each cadet holding the scholarship during its currency on or after the first day of each month, and will be paid by the Chief Accountant of the Bombay Port Trust on receipt of a bill duly signed by the cadet, and supported by a certificate of good conduct during the preceding month from the Master of the Ship in which he is serving, or from his employers.

(5) In the event of a holder of the scholarship being for any reason unable to claim the amount to which he is entitled, the amount shall be placed to his credit and may be paid to him at any time within one year of the due date on presentation of the claim as prescribed in Rule 4.

(6) In the event of a holder of the scholarship failing without good reason to claim the payment to which he is entitled within one year of the due date, the amount will lapse to the Trustees.

(7) In the event of a holder of the scholarship dying, the scholarship shall be terminated with effect from the date of his death.

(8) In the event of a holder of the scholarship failing to continue to follow a sea career or to produce the certificate of good conduct prescribed in Rule 4, the scholarship shall be cancelled.

(9) The Trustees will assist holders of the scholarship to obtain apprenticeship with a Shipping Company and will continue the payment of Rs. 100/- per mensem during periods of unemployment due to causes over which the holder has no control, provided that should the holder be unable through ill-health to serve at sea, payment may be suspended during the period he is incapacitated for such service.

(10) The grant of these scholarships does not imply any promise of eventual employment under the Bombay Port Trust but applicants for entrance vacancies in the Bombay Pilot Service who have held these scholarships will be given preference of selection subject to compliance with the conditions of appointment.

NADIR KHAN IN URGENT NEED OF MONEY

—:o:—

Contributions From India

PESHAWAR, July 28.

Another batch of 14 Afghan boys returned from Italy last night after completing their courses in aviation. They hope to stay here pending the return of peace conditions in Afghanistan.

Nadir Khan is in urgent need of financial help. In addition to Rs. 30,000 Kabul sent by the former Afghan Trade Agent in Peshawar, private donations to the extent of Rs. 10,000 have been sent to him. With the consent of the subscribers to the Afghan Red Crescent Society funds of Rs. 10,000 more have been sent while most of the subscribers have agreed to transfer their contributions to General Nadir Khan Fund. —Free Press.

SHAH MAHMUD KHAN DEFEATED BY BACHHA'S MEN

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, July 29.

Shahmahmud Khan with the help of a tribal laskhar again attacked Karmidarmesh, and as a result of heavy fighting, was defeated by Baccha-e-Saqqa's men, and was obliged to come back to his headquarters. The defeat, however, is not considered decisive.—Free Press.

TURNED OUT OF THEIR HOMES

—:o:—

CAWNPORE TONGAWALLA'S PITIABLE PLIGHT

SATYAGRAHA UNDER CONTEMPLATION

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE July 30

The Cawnpore Cantonment Tongawallas have been turned out and are omeless at the outset of the rains. Their children, horses and materials are exposed to the clear sky above and forces of nature. The Executive Officer when approached said he was powerless. They are thinking of seecking shelter at his residence and may start satyagrah.

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF PALESTINE RECEIVES JEWISH DEPUTATION

—:o:—

LONDON, July 30.

Sir John Chancellor, High Commissioner of Palestine, who is at present in England received the Deputation of the English Zionist Federation consisting of Paul Goodman and Rev. M. Perlzweig, who expressed their views on immigration, employment of Jewish community's regulations and a number of political questions which His Excellency promised carefully to consider.—Reuter.

MIDNAPUR ZAMINDARI CO. AFFAIRS

—:o:—

PRIVY COUNCIL RESTORES DIST. COURT DECREE

SECRETARY OF STATE TO PAY COSTS IN ALL COURTS

LONDON, July 29.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has allowed with costs in all courts, the appeal of the Midnapur Zamindary Company versus the Secretary of State from the decree of the High Court of Fort William, Bengal, which reversed the decree dated 9th December 1921 of the District Judge of Murshidabad, and restored the decree dated 28th March 1919 of the Subordinate Judge of Murshidabad. The Committee restores the decree of the District Court, and orders the Secretary of State to pay costs of the present appeal.—Reuter

Goodwood Stewards Cud

—:o:—

LONDON, July 30.

At Goodwood to-day the Goodwood Stewards Cup (over distance of six furlongs) resulted as follows:—

FLEETING MEMORY	1
GOLDEN ORACLE	2
DARK FIRE	3

—Reuter.

PRACTICAL PSYCHOLOGY CLUB

—:o:—

DR. NUNAN'S LECTURE.

One of the most fascinating aspects of modern scientific advancement is the increasing insight gained into the working of the human mind and the forces that contribute to an individual's conduct and character. This subject which was formerly regarded as merely an abstract study is now invested with a practical interest by the researches of modern psychologists, and is brought within easy reach of the general public.

A laudable attempt to popularise the subject is made by the Practical Psychology Club, Bombay, which was founded by some enthusiastic persons—both ladies and gentlemen—who drew their inspiration from the lectures and classes of Dr. P. Phennelly, LL.D., an eminent psychologist, who visited this city in his Eastern tour 2 years ago. Major C. Fernandes, M.D., was the President of the Club for the first year. The present President is Dr. M. H. Meherji, psycho-radio-and electro—therapist of London and New York who is a keen student of the subject.

Among the activities of the Club are lectures, papers and discussions by the members, and prominent persons are also occasionally invited to lecture on interesting subjects. To make the Club accessible to all classes, a nominal fee of Re. 1/-, per month is kept for membership.

Under the aispices of the Club, Dr. William Nunan, M. D., will deliver a public lecture on "The power of the mind over the body," at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, on Friday, 2nd August, at 6-15 p.m., when Dr. Meherji will preside. Special accommodation will be reserved for ladies.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES 13 POINTS UP

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 30.

Previous Closing ...	18.92
To-day's Opening ...	19.17
Difference	plus 25
To-day's Closing ...	19.05
Difference	plus 13

The New York market opened at arise of 25 points and on higher Liverpool quotations declined 8 points from this level on profit taking. The weather reports were unfavourable and prices advanced 32 points over previous closing. Later on prices declined on long liquidation and closed at a net rise of 13 points.

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, July 30.

Previous Closing ...	9.85
To-day's Opening ...	9.96
Difference	plus 11
To-day's Closing	10.08
Difference	plus 23

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened at arise of 11 points and advanced further on scarcity of contracts influenced by Bullish Crop Report. The market ruled strong and closed at arise of 23 points.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Wednesday the Liverpool market is due to open with a decline of 6 to 7 points while Broach A/M. is expected to open Rs. 343/0/0.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO COTTON CROP

—:o:—

GREAT BOLLWEEVIL ACTIVITY.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Liverpool, July 30.

Graside states boll-weevil damage steardily increaing. But number of several bolls safe, Damage greater than last five years' average. Crop condition showed short decline at the end of the last week indicating heavy damage in the near future.

PRIVATE CROP REPORT.

Messrs. J. W. Jay & Co. astimate condition 90.5 p.c.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Between midnight and daybreak slight to moderate rain Arkansas. More rain expected.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, July 30.

Silver Ready	24	4	0
Lower	0	2	0
Silver Forward	24	6	0
Lower	0	1	0

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 30.

1st Settlement	55	7	0
2nd Settlement	55	6	

THAT COWARDLY ASSAULT

—:o:—

CORPORATIONS SYMPATHY WITH MR. TAIRSEE

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding.

At the outset, the president expressed his sympathy with Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Dr. M. C. Javle who were assaulted on Friday evening after the corporation meeting by a Hindu youth and said the situation would have become more serious but for the timely assistance rendered by Mr. Shivdas Chapsy.

BOVINE SLAUGHTER AT KURLA

The corporation agreed to the following resolutions of Mr. I. S. Patel to be referred to the Markets and Gardens Committees.

"That the Corporation request the Kurla Municipality not to slaughter cows and buffaloes beyond such number as is necessary for food for the town."

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the Commissioner should close down all slaughter houses on Janmashtami, Ganeshchaturthi and Ramanavami days out of respect for Hindu feelings."

SCHOOLBOYS' TOUR.

—:o:—

THREE MONTHS' VISIT TO INDIA.

Forty-five Public Schoolboys will leave London for the tour of India on November 9 and will return next February. In the words of an official of the School Empire Tour Committee which is making the arrangements, "the tour will be an educational project of the widest chartcter."

A large number of applications from boys at some of the chief Public Schools have been received and before long a final selection will be made.

Conducted by a schoolmaster, an Army officer, and a doctor, the party will visit the Central and North-West States and Provinces, but will not go south of a line drawn from Bombay to Calcutta. They will see something of the manners and customs of India, its agriculture and architecture, its mountains and plains, and will also make contact with the administration and see the State Assemblies at work. Benares, Agra, Delhi are names to conjure with, and a week in Rajputana "will be a week of wonder."

The boys will practically live in a speical train staffed by Indian attendants.

It is expected that the total cost of the tour for each boy will not be more than £150.

This is the fourth tour arranged by the School Empire Tour Committee, the other parts of the Dominions visited being South Africa, New Zealand and Canada.

FOURTH TEST MATCH

—:o:—

ENGLAND WINS

LONDON, July 29

South Africa were all out in their first innings for 130 runs.

With five wickets down they had 43, and at the tea interval eight wickets were down for 106 runs.

S. AFRICA'S FOLLOW-ON.

South Africa, facing a deficit of 297 runs, had to follow on. They again started disastrously. At the close of play they had made 15 runs with the loss of three wickets.

Continuing their second innings in the Fourth Test Match at Manchester to-day South Africans at lunch interval had made 145 runs for six wickets, Tayler making 70.—

South Africa were all out in their second innings for 265 runs, England thus winning by an innings and 32 runs.—Reuter.

Patna—The first anniversary of the Anti-Purdah League in Bihar was fittingly celebrated here in the Radhika Sinha Institute Hall on Sunday.—Free Press.

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AND WHY.

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The Bombay Chronicle
WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1929.

A Reactionary Report

The report of the Bombay Legislative Council Simon Committee has now been circulated among the members of the Council. It is signed by Mr. S. N. Bhutto, Chairman, and Messrs. Abdul Latif, E. Miller, Syed Miran Mahomed Shah, D. R. Patil and G. N. Majmudar, whose credentials for the task they undertook must be left to be appreciated by the public. Three of them sign the report subject to dissent in one or two particulars. Dr. Ambedkar, who joined the Simonite company hoping against hope, has naturally to content himself with a minute of dissent. We would spare the reader a review of the circumstances in which the Committee was appointed. Suffice it to say that the boycott of the Simon Commission by all Nationalists gave these men a rare opportunity which they undoubtedly valued. They represented themselves, their narrow distinctive interests, and, above all, the Government. It is no wonder then that their report scrupulously safeguards their own sectional interests and those of Government. They go just as far as Government might wish them to. Even ten years ago, when some responsible officials themselves agreed that Bombay at least was fit for complete provincial autonomy, the Committee's report would have been set down as over-cautious. Today the public would brand it as reactionary.

The majority of the Committee favour the continuance of Dyarchy and the reservation for some years of Law and Order. "The existence of serious communal disorders", they say, "between the two major communities in the Presidency and elsewhere in India makes the immediate transfer of this subject to the control of a newly elected Council difficult and dangerous. Such transfer may have a serious and prejudicial effect on the efficiency and impartiality of the Police and of the Magistracy." That is no doubt the official view, but the public, who suffer most from communal disturbances, have learnt from bitter experience to take a correct diagnosis of such disturbances. They would never, if they can help it, leave Law and Order in the hands of a police not responsible to them. True efficiency and irresponsibility are incompatible terms. Responsible Government without control of Law and Order is but a misnomer, if not a fraud.

The most reactionary recommendation of the Committee is the continuance of communal electorates and the extension of communal representation through reservation of seats to a number of castes and classes. Such separate representation of Muslims, Marathas, the Depressed Classes, the Anglo-Indians, the Indian Christians, Labour, landlords and merchants reduces representative Government to a farce and puts a premium on communal and class discord. The fact is that the members of the Committee who represented varied sectional interests and who thought that it was their first duty to safeguard those interests, had to be very accommodating to gain their own points and found a handy solution in distributing communal and class representation all round. Another mischievous recommendation is the setting up of a Provincial "Upper" Chamber, elected on a narrow franchise, a third of the members being nominated by Government. It is to consist "mainly of representatives of the landed and commercial interests" and is supposed to be a safeguard against hasty and discriminating legislation. It may be noted that this special representation given to the "large stake-holders" is over and above that given to them in the "Lower" House. The members of the Committee do not realise the consequences of their recommendation. Even the present system of Government is frightfully extravagant for a famine-ridden country like India. To impose upon each province a costly gilded Chamber and to concentrate power in the hands of a few plutocrats is only to aggravate the existing class struggle. It is significant that at least one member of the Committee, Dr. Ambedkar, would have nothing to do with the "Upper Chamber" and demands adult franchise. The Committee's recommendations, reactionary as they are, may have some value as wholesome national irritants. Democracy must know what it has to reckon with.

The Punjab Terror

Is there a Government in the Punjab at present or is there only Police Raj at work? We are constrained to ask this question in view of the virulent campaign of repression launched by Punjab officialdom the object of which can only be to crush the spirit of the people. The All-India Congress Committee at its meeting in Allahabad passed a resolution regarding the wholesale campaign of repression in the Punjab with its indiscriminate arrests of leaders and workers in the national cause, their conviction on the flimsiest of evidence and the "brutal assaults on under-trial prisoners." This campaign can only be aimed, as the Allahabad resolution says, "at crushing the spirit of the people and to prevent the holding of the Congress" at Lahore. Evidently the Government of the Punjab are determined to allow subordinate officials to set legal procedure at defiance and act any way they like, harassing peaceful citizens, and striking terror in the whole population. In the cases these officials put up against men whom they choose to charge with being disturbers of peace, sometimes the convicted persons have the good fortune of being acquitted by the higher judicial authorities. But not every one of such persons has means enough to seek redress by preferring an appeal and the ways of the Punjab Police are likely to exasperate the population and develop in it an ugly mood. What is the propriety of insulting highly respected public workers like Mr. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, of subjecting Press representatives and the public to the indignity of searching their persons and ordering them to remove their head and foot gear? Officialdom in the Punjab must be warned that these methods of repression will fail in their purpose. A people whom the last years have made much more wide awake than in the days of General Dyer will never be cowed down by this senseless coercion and will pursue the fight for freedom with redoubled energy. It is only the bureaucracy which will suffer owing to its callous repressive campaign as it will widen the gulf of misunderstanding between the rulers and the ruled.

Crushing Rejoinder

Mr. Tairsee as President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, devoted a large portion of his speech at the Second Quarterly General Meeting of the Chamber on Saturday to a thorough exposure of the interested propaganda carried on by a class of foreigners who paint India as a happy, prosperous land enjoying the blessings of British rule. Such people pay a hurried visit to this country, listen to official talk and resort to British clubs and institutions and receive a distorted impression of Indian political and economic conditions. Then they return to their native lands and write panegyrics about Britain's work in India. It will be recalled that Mr. Spofford, an American Consular official who was in India as Trade Commissioner for his country, drew, after return to Washington recently, a roseate picture of the lot of the Indian agriculturist who was "prosperous", about Indian credit, internal and external, which "was never so good" and about Indian taxation which "had been reduced." Mr. Tairsee tore to shreds this false description by taking the individual items in the panegyric seriatim and showed conclusively how absurd it was to paint this picture of India when at present the key industries of the country were in a parlous state, when the Blackettian exchange had affected them adversely and when the heavy taxation lay like a dead-weight on the people. It was a crushing rejoinder and were there no syndicated and Trust-controlled Press in America, one could have hoped it would be noticed in Mr. Spofford's country.

Borstal Institute

The Bill, introduced by Government in the Legislative Council for the establishment of Borstal institutes for youthful offenders is a highly beneficent, if much belated measure. The object of the Bill is to give industrial training and other instruction to youthful offenders up to the age of 21 and to subject them to such disciplinary and moral influences as will conduce to their reformation and prevention of crime. It is needless to add that the success of the Borstal institutions will depend entirely upon the efficiency and wholesomeness of the instruction provided therein and will be seriously prejudiced if they are conducted as ordinary jails for the young.

In his defence of the cost of the measure the Home Member, who moved the Bill, rightly remarked: "It would not be long before a large part of this cost was returned to Government by the diminution in the number of habitual criminals who had to be fed and clothed, to say nothing of the economic advantage to the community as a whole of turning those who might otherwise live by depradations on their neighbours into producing units, into assets instead of heavy liabilities". This is a right point of view and may well be remembered when one considers the cost of prohibition, of mass education and wide industrial training. Drink, ignorance and unemployment are responsible for 90 per cent of the crime in every country.

STUDENT MIGRATION TO AMERICA

QUEST FOR 'SCIENTIFIC AND UTILITARIAN' EDUCATION

(BY JAGADISAN M. KUMARAPPA, M.A., PH.D.)

Prior to the Great War, Europe held the spot-light of educational progress, and students from all parts of the world made their way in quest of knowledge to European centres of learning. But now the post-war rejuvenation of the old world with its rapid industrialization, is giving a new lead to student migration, since such migration is generally influenced by the prevailing social and political conditions. The economic forces, released since the World War, have created now a great demand for a type of education,—scientific in its nature and utilitarian in its character,—which will help modern youth to meet most efficiently the pressing problems of practical living.

A POST-WAR PHENOMENON.

The system of education, which America has developed to suit her democratic ideals and meet her industrial requirements,—being in itself an outstanding achievement,—is attracting the attention of educational experts, and is drawing promising students from the four corners of the globe. It is not surprising, therefore, if one finds to-day on the American campus between 10,000 and 15,000 foreign students, representing 120 countries, busily engaged in under-graduate and graduate studies, in chemical and industrial research. Furthermore it is but natural that the enthusiastic acceptance of the doctrine of "Self-Determination" by China, Persia, Turkey, Egypt, and also by many of the nations of Europe, should make them turn to the United States as their champion, and send their young intellectuals to America for practical training as leaders of the future.

LARGEST REPRESENTATION FROM THE EAST

Within the last few years the number of students from the Orient studying in the many institutions of learning in the United States, has steadily increased. Though the relation between Japan and America has not been cordial, yet there are about 650 Japanese students at present in the United States. Korean students have increased to 120; India is represented only by 200 students, while 800 students hail from the small island of the Philippines. Among all the countries of the world represented in the colleges and universities of America, China has the largest number, the enrolment of Chinese students being well above 2,000. It is easy enough to understand the increase in the number of students from the Orient, but what is really significant is that students even from European centres,—which are considered to be great seats of light and learning,—have grown in number.

STUDENTS FROM GERMANY.

Not so very long ago, Germany was the great centre of attraction to American scholars, and it used to be the ambition of promising students to round up their education in a German university. But to-day it is the ambition of German students to spend some time in America. As indicative of this new interest in American democratic education, it may be pointed out that when the Inter-

Continued on page 9

EAST AND WEST

NOTES FROM LONDON

(BY ARTHUR FIELD).
LONDON, July 11.

"There is a holiday in itself to be made from tracking out the vestiges of the bygone iron industry of Sussex. Most people have forgotten—if ever they knew—that in Tudor and Stuart times, from Witley and Fernhurst on the east, to Biddenden and Crowhurst on the west, the country was ablazed and asmoke with furnaces and the Sussex iron-masters amassed fortunes. St. Leonard's Forest, Tilgate and Balcombe Forests, all fed the furnaces with wood; and scattered among them are to be seen the Hammer Ponds, the overflow from which once moved the machinery of the hammers that crushed the iron-stone. Scores of old Sussex villages have their memories of the iron days. Look in at Buxted, by Uckfield and Maresfield, and take note of an old house not far from the church, on the facade of which is carven a hog in bas-relief. In this building is said to have lived Ralph Hogge, iron-master of the sixteenth century, whose forges made the first English cannon of metal."

("Holidays in South Country," by A. L. Haydon, in "New Health.")

OLD IRON IN SOUTH ENGLAND

Some of the iron manufactured in past days in the Kent and Sussex forges still appears from time to time at sales and in shop-windows. Mrs. Stanley Wrench, writing in the "Daily Telegraph" of London, says:

"To visit a sale (at, say, a farm-house) where the jovial auctioneer interposes scraps of gossip between the business, where everybody knows everybody and can tell you the history of each piece of iron or old oak, makes a pleasant day's outing in Downland. Sometimes one may come across a real treasure—not of great value intrinsically, maybe, but to the lover of old-world things intensely interesting.

"Iron, or preferably steel, was regarded as the great protection against elfin folk; and, to this day, in parts of Ireland the peasant lays an iron poker across the cradle of the child to keep away the little people who, perchance, might take away the babe, leaving there a changeling. So what more natural for our ancestors to protect hearth and home with iron implements?

"In those days the utensils for the ingleside were made by the village smith. That is why some of these old-time things are so beautiful, for the smith was then a craftsman, and his occupation held in high honour. Firebacks, and irons, trivets, rush-holders, as well as iron candlesticks, are now collectable curios of interest, and the hobby of picking up 'old iron' may be indulged in without much cost,—indeed, may be made a source of profit..... Horseshoes of ancient pattern are much sought after to-day; but..... although many folk buy these, the real luck-bringer must be found. It should then be nailed up, horns upward, so as not to spill the luck!

"The old English trivet of wrought iron, made in the 18th century, should have a toasting-fork as companion: I have several really beautiful specimens in my possession, one exquisitely fashioned with carved bone and brass handle and wrought-iron 'toaster.' A pair of old carved-wood bellows seems a rightful ingleside companion for this, as well as tinder-box and snuffers.

"It is worth knowing, however, even with such honest folk as you or I, that the supremacy of iron to keep away power of faerie and to ward off witches is doubly increased when the weapon or utensil is stolen. Remember, too, that the finding of a rusty horseshoe after sundown is supposed to bring most luck."

OH, THIS ENGLISH WEATHER!

Not that it is so awful at the moment of writing. In facts we are

(Continued on page 10)

Notes of the Day

Difficult Task.

It was not to be expected, of course, that M. Briand would find it easy to secure a reshuffle of the French Cabinet in a manner agreeable to his immediate plans for the restoration of amicable relations between his country and Germany and for the solution of the extremely thorny problem of inter-allied debts. His negotiations with the Radical group in the French Chamber for the inclusion of their representative in the Cabinet failed because the Radicals, although they have the biggest voting strength in the Chamber, and are at one with M. Briand in regard to his foreign policy do not desire to bear responsibility for the domestic legislation which the Right and the Centre parties with their very large representation in the Cabinet are known to be keen on introducing. So the Cabinet remain "Poincariste", the Radicals remain the largest party in the Chamber and will be its critics and M. Briand as the head of the new Government will be forced to concentrate on foreign affairs, avoiding clashes with the Opposition by moderating the pace of domestic reform through legislation.

Step-motherly Attitude.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn informed Major Graham Pole in reply to an interpellation by him regarding the establishment of subsidiary air-mail services in India that the Government of India had decided to give priority to the Karachi-Rangoon service in their scheme of starting branch services radiating from Karachi to various provincial centres. The Karachi-Delhi service, of course, will soon be an accomplished fact and the Government of India will be in far more rapid touch postally with Whitehall than they are now. But it is difficult to understand why they should adopt a step-motherly attitude towards Bombay in their plans to institute subsidiary air-mail services. The air-mail to India from England is not yet a commercial proposition and the most practical method of ensuring a business success for it is to establish a Karachi-Bombay service, because Bombay serves as the biggest distributing centre for the mail from Europe and South India, Ceylon as well as portions of Central India will benefit by such a service. Businessmen in Bombay, European as well as Indian, have a just grievance in this matter.

Compulsory Physical Training.

We would like to know on what precise grounds the Governor of Bombay refused sanction to Mr. W. S. Mukadam's Bill to make provision for compulsory physical training, military drill, and rifle practice. If Mr. Mukadam and others who are in sympathy with the Bill are in earnest about physical and military training, they can do a great deal by organised private effort. Parents of students in schools and colleges should call upon the school and college authorities to open more gymnasiums and provide more facilities for manly sports. They should of course, be prepared to meet a good part of the financial cost of the scheme. It is no use for the the public to depend helplessly upon Government to do everything that is good for them.

A Pioneer Reformer.

We would draw our readers' attention to an appeal, published elsewhere, made by Messrs. Amarsingh and P. V. Kanal, workers of the Dev Samaj of Lahore, for funds for a suitable memorial to the late Shri Satyanand Agnihotri, the founder of the Samaj, better known among his numerous admirers as Bhagwan Dev Atma. Satyanandji was a remarkable pioneer reformer in every sphere of Indian life, religious, social and political. Purity of character and humanitarian service were the essentials of his religious and social reform. He founded and directed more than two dozen institutions, including five schools for the so-called Depressed classes and Criminal tribes, and the first schools in the Punjab for Hindu girls. The memory of such a man deserves to be cherished by every Indian social and religious reformer. We trust the Dev Samaj workers' appeal will meet with generous response.

Robbing Peter To Pay Paul.

We trust there is no foundation for the report that the Government of Bombay contemplate leasing the plot now occupied by the Andheri Recreation Club to the Blind Women's Institute. The report has naturally caused much disquiet among the residents of Andheri who have found the Recreation Club a badly needed source of healthy exercise and recreation, especially for the children. We have no doubt the organisers of the Blind Women's Institute will not countenance the idea of depriving the residents of Andheri of this Club and its grounds. There are large plots of Government land available in Andheri and other suburbs which can well be leased for the use of the Institute. Both the Institute and the Club have equal claim on Government and it would be like robbing Peter to pay Paul for Government to take a step which will in effect mean the cessation of the beneficent activities of the Club.

WHY TEXTILE STRIKE WAS DECLARED AGAIN

A Worker Narrates Story of "Victimization"

"PLEADED WITH RING MASTER FOR ONE HOUR BUT WON'T REINSTATE ME"

As soon as the Bombay Textile Court of Inquiry met on Tuesday morning the Chairman, Mr. Justice Pearson, wanted to know from Mr. Deshpande as to who were the old officials of the Girni Kamgar Union who were standing trial at Meerut and the names of the new office-bearers in their places. This information being furnished, the Court decided to examine witnesses from the side of the G. K. Union.

Mr. Deshpande, at this stage of the inquiry, wished to raise the question of the April wages. He told the Court that before witnesses were being examined, the question of April wages should be considered. The Court could make an interim report on the question. He contended this was one of the causes for the prolongation of the strike. It was a matter for arguments only and there was no need of leading any evidence.

A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive pointed out that it was not the question as to how many men had been paid their April wages. It was a question of principle, and it was a matter on which the Court should make an interim report.

The Court, however, was not inclined to accept the contention, and proceeded with the examination of witnesses.

The first witness to be examined was Jhilu Bhiwa, a worker in the Spinning Department of the Spring Mills. He told the Court that he was an operative in that mill for the past 8 or 9 years and his age was 26 years.

To Mr. Ranadive who examined witness for the G. K. Union, Jhilu Bhiwa said that he was the President of the Mill Committee. He was aware of the agreement between Sir Ness Wadia and the Union.

Q: How did you come to know of it?—I was informed of it at a meeting.

Q: Are you aware of the terms of the agreement?—Yes.

The agreement laid down that the workers should represent their grievances to the management through the proper channel before going on strike. If the management did not satisfy the men then they were at liberty to take any action.

Proceeding he said that there was nothing in the agreement which enjoined on the workers to represent their grievances through any particular persons.

Q: Who is Dhondu Bhau?—He is a member of the Mill Committee.

DHONDU BHAU'S CASE.

To further questions witness replied that Dhondu Bhau was working in the Spinning Department of the mill. Witness was aware of his grievances. Dhondu Bhau was on sick leave and had taken leave from the Ring Master.

Q: What are the leave rules in your Mill?—If any worker who wants leave, he has to request his superior officer who grants him leave. The worker is given a pass which he is required to hand over at the mill-gate. No other written permission is required.

Asked to whether the case of Dhondu Bhau was represented to the management, witness replied that a meeting of the Mill Committee was held at 12 noon on the 1st of March. About 25 to 30 members were present. All the members of the Committee were informed of the meeting.

Q: What did the meeting decide?—The meeting decided to represent the matter to the management. The workers were asked not to go on strike, but resume duty. Meanwhile, the men were assured that the grievances would be represented to the authority.

WHAT LED TO STRIKE.

Proceeding witness said that at about 12-30 p.m. the same day, about 25 to 30 men went to the Manager, and he began to represent the matter. He informed the Manager that if Dhondu Bhau was not reinstated, the men would go on strike. But the Manager replied that he was not going to negotiate with them. Witness informed the men of the Manager's reply. The men thereupon went on strike.

Questioned further as to whether the witness could give any instance where the manager had told any worker that he had no authority to engage a man, he replied he could recall no such instance.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR NESS WADIA.

The witness was then examined on the deputation to Sir Ness Wadia. He said that the proceedings were in English and Mr. Deshpande explained them in Marathi. There was, however, some conversation in Marathi as well. The outcome of the meeting was, as the witness understood it, that the 17 men who were victimised would not be reinstated and out of the rest only such of the men as Sir Ness Wadia wanted would be taken back on work. The terms were unacceptable and the interview terminated there.

Subsequently, a meeting of the workers was held at Nagu Sayaji Wadi where the men were told what the outcome of the meeting with Sir Ness Wadia was. The workers rejected the terms as unacceptable.

Q.: What did the Union do afterwards?—The Union authorities were considering the question. I was present at the head office of the Union. The Union informed Sir Ness Wadia that the terms were unacceptable.

Q.: Did you consider the terms unacceptable?—Yes.

Q.: Why?—Because Sir Ness Wadia said that he would take back only such men as he wanted.

CAUSES OF GENERAL STRIKE.

Asked as to whether he knew why the general strike was called, witness replied in the affirmative. He said that it was called because of the campaign of victimisation which first started in the Wadia group of mills. There was general victimisation in other mills also.

To the Chairman witness said that Dhondu Bhau was victimised because he was an ardent worker of the Union and the Mill Committee. The opinion was not his own only; but all the workers thought so also.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mody, witness said that Dhondu Bhau returned to the mill on the 1st of March in the morning. At about 8 o'clock that morning Dhondu Bhau went to him and told him that he was refused reinstatement.

Q.: Did not the manager tell him to resume work and that he would refer the matter to the Agent?—I personally was there. What the manager said was that he would not reinstate this man (Dhondu Bhau).

Witness told Mr. Mody that Dhondu Bhau was victimised because he was a member of the Mill Committee.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

Resuming after lunch the witness told Mr. Mody that the meeting of the Mill Committee was not held at the Centre Office as usual as the matter was of urgent importance.

Q.: Did you make any inquiries of the manager?—At first we saw the Ring Master and then the Manager.

Here Mr. Mody's cross-examination was concluded.

LIVED FROM HAND TO MOUTH.

Examined by Mr. Bilaram, witness said that he had not gone to work since the strike was called. While on work he was earning about Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 as wages. That was not sufficient for the maintenance of himself and his family. He was not borrowing money either. They all lived from hand to mouth.

To Mr. Talyarkhan witness said his odd job was selling newspapers and books which brought him about Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 per month. Besides, his mother and wife used to do sewing work. With the combined earnings thus made they were maintaining themselves.

Dr. Choksey (Bombay Mill Workers' Union) asked witness whether there was any rule which asked for the production of a medical certificate when any worker went on sick leave. The witness replied no medical certificate was ever called for.

DHONDU BHAU'S STATEMENT.

The next witness examined was Dhondu Bhau. Asked by the Court he said that he was working as a side-boy in the Ring Department of the Spring Mill. He had put in about 13 or 14 years' service in the mill. He was ill in the month of April. Owing to illness he took leave from the Ring Master on the 11th February and went home. On the 1st of March he went to rejoin duty. He was by the side of his machine when the Ring Master approached him and informed him that he would not be re-engaged. He pleaded with the Ring Master for about an hour; but the only laconic reply was that, "You will not be taken back to work." Witness told him that he had committed no fault. But the reply again: "I do not want to take you back."

Examined by Mr. Deshpande, Dhondu Bhau said that he went to the mill at 7 a.m. on March 1st and was pleading with the Ring Master till about 8 a.m. The Ring Master was moving about in the mill and witness was following him pleading for reinstatement.

MANAGER'S REPLY.

When he found that the Ring Master would not reinstate him, he immediately went to Jhilu Bhiwa, President of the Mill Committee and informed him of the incident. On his advice witness went to the manager who was in his office. It was 3-30 a.m. and no one accompanied witness. The manager asked him what the matter was. Witness told the manager that he wanted to rejoin duty; but the Ring Master would not engage him. The manager thereupon said that he could not do anything in the matter if the Ring Master had refused to take him back, and that it was not his concern. But witness persisted that if the manager told the Ring Master to reinstate him, then he would be taken back to work. But the manager refused to intervene. He then returned to the Ring Department and took his pass and went home.

To Mr. Bilaram witness said he did not meet anybody after his interview with the manager and could not say what took place in the mill subsequent to his leaving the mill.

Mr. Deshpande: On what yarn were you working before you went on leave?—8-1/2 counts.

Q.: On what yarn was your frame put on the 1st March?—24 counts.

Q.: Did you visit the mill between the 11th of February and 1st March?—No.

Q.: Had the Ring Master ever promised you to put the frame on higher counts while you were working?—No.

Q.: Was it because that the frame was not put on higher counts that you did not work?—No. I was ill and I took leave and went home.

The witness further said that he was a member of the Mill Committee from the time the Union was started. He used to attend all meetings of the Mill Committee. Ordinarily the Mill Committee met at the Centre Office. But if there was any urgent matter the Committee met in the mill compound during recess hour.

MANAGEMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS MILL COMMITTEE.

Q.: What was the attitude of the management towards the members of the Mill Committee?—The management used to harass the members of the Mill Committee.

Continuing witness said that ever since the Union was started there was harassment of workers. The workers were harassed even before the Union was started. He had been working in the mill for the last 14 years. He had been harassed and similarly others must also have been treated.

Q.: Why were you dismissed?—Because I was an ardent worker of the Union and I used to collect Union subscriptions inside the mills. Hence there was ill-will against me.

Q.: Was there any talk about the yarn to be put on the frame?—No; none at all.

RULES FOR TAKING LEAVE.

Q.: What is the rule about taking leave in your mill?—If a man is ill or wants to go to his native place he sees the superior officers who issues a pass which has to be handed over at the mill-gate. It means that leave is granted and the man can resume work when he returns.

Q.: Was a pass issued to you?—Yes.

To a further question witness replied that applications in writing were not made for leave. Everything was done orally and that was the general practice.

Mr. Bilaram: Is it written on the pass that leave was granted to you?—I don't know English. I took the pass as usual.

Q.: Did the Ring Master write anything on it in your presence?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mody witness said that he went to the mill on the 11th of February specially to take leave. He did not work that day. He did not go for treatment to the mill dispensary or the mill doctor. He was under the treatment of some other doctor and that he had got a medical certificate. Proceeding, he said that he did not go to the mill on the 14th February. On that day he never went that way; but was in his room suffering from fever.

Q.: Do you collect subscriptions inside the mill?—Yes.

Q.: How many times a month?—On the pay day only.

METHOD OF COLLECTING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Asked to explain how he collected subscriptions, the witness said that on the pay day he used to get a 'badli' to work for him in the mills and witness used to sit near the latrines till the payment started. It took about two hours in his department. He then used to go to the men in his department and collect subscriptions. After that he went home. Witness added that on the pay day there were no restrictions put on the workers and no passes were required.

Explaining the 'badli' system witness said that if a worker wants to absent himself he was allowed to bring an outside worker in his place. The 'badli' was paid by the worker concerned from his own pockets. If the 'badli' was brought the worker would be marked present. The 'badli' was not separately marked present.

Q: Can you explain why the manager refused to take you back to work?—Yes. I was an active worker of the Union and the Mill Committee. The management must have thought that if I am not taken back the Mill Committee will not work.

Asked as to why he thought that he was not victimised for so long a time as he was working for the Union and the Mill Committee from the time the Union was started, witness replied that when he fell ill and went on leave the management had an excuse.

Q.: But there are 40 others?—In each department there are leaders. In my department I was the only leader. Others were harassed though not dismissed.

NO FOOD FOR DAYS.

To the Chairman witness said that he earned about Rs. 30 as wages. Since the 1st of March he had no work. He was taking food one day and did not take on another. He managed to pull on somehow.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

UNEMPLOYED RUNS AMOK

Stabs 3 Persons

1 PERSON SUCCUMBS

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Sensation ran high in Zacharia Street this morning when Sheik Basir ran amok and stabbed three Muslims, one fatally.

It is stated that in an altercation between Panwallah and Basir, Ismail, and Ahmed intervening, were stabbed. Basir ran amok brandishing a knife and stabbed to death Mouladi who chanced to come across, chased by Policemen Basir was secured after a hard struggle, bathed in blood. The victims are now in hospital.—Free Press.

ANOTHER VERSION

Panic was created this morning in Zakaria Street, scene of last communal disturbances when Sheikh Basir (35) Mahomedan unemployed in course of altercation with Gulam Mustapha Panwala killed one person and injured two. Basir ran amok and stabbed two Mahomedan merchants who were among onlookers. He then ran for safety chased by people of locality when cooly stepping in front of Basir was stabbed by latter and died on spot. Chase was, however, continued and eventually Mustapha struck assailant with lathi on head when police constables arrested Basir. The injured were removed to hospital and dead body was removed to morgue.—A. P.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE PRESIDENT DISMISSED

SYLHET, July 29.

The leader of the Surma Velley Swaraj Party and President of the Sylhet District Congress Committee, Brajendranarayan Choudhury, M. L. C., upon whom a vote of non-confidence had been passed was ousted from Presidentship yesterday.—A. P.

MILL STRIKE

ATTENDANCE IMPROVING

"RED" WOMEN PICKETERS SHOWRED WITH COW DUNG

The attendance of mill workers is improving day by day. Tuesday's attendance was much better than on any day in the past week. In spite of vigorous picketing, mill workers go to work now, as they cannot stay idle at home indefinitely.

Sitabai a woman picket of G. K. Union was persuading men not to go to work near the Kaiser-i-Hind Mill when the loyalist workers got angry with her and flung cow dung at her.

WOMEN PICKETS FINED.

Kashibai and Mohanbai, women pickets, who were arrested last week in connection with disorderly behaviour near the Simplex Mill were fined Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 respectively by the Court of Hin. Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon.

STRIKER PREFERS DEATH TO STARVATION

A pathetic story was revealed in the Coroner's Court on Tuesday morning when an inquest was held touching the death of Dhondu Ganu, a striker, with a family to depend upon. Dhondu struck work about six months ago from the Textile Mill and kept on the strike with his other comrades. Starvation, however, faced him, and he ended his life by taking an overdose of opium on Monday in the absence of his wife from home. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

TUESDAYS ATTENDANCE 99,548

Bombay, July 30.

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association writes:—

"The attendance has improved by 1,300 and stands at 99,548."

SINGH-DUTT PROCESSION CASE

Zafarali Khan Let off on Personal Promise

PROSECUTION GETS ADJOURMENT OF HEARING

LAHORE, July 30.

Zafar Ali Khan, Sardul Singh and five youngmen were produced before the Additional District Magistrate to take their trial under Section 151 for alleged disobeying of the orders of the District Magistrate by holding Bhagat Singh Dutt procession.

At the outset of the hearing the prosecuting Officer asked for an adjournment on the ground that a similar case had been decided by the Sessions Judge in favour of the accused and he wished to have a copy of the Sessions Judge's judgment.

DEFENCE OBJECT TO ADJOURNMENT.

The defence counsel objected to adjournment on the ground that at the last hearing of the case when the defence counsel asked for an adjournment, the magistrate refused to adjourn the hearing as he wanted to proceed with the case immediately. Another defence counsel said that during the time the case stood adjourned "police might try to fill up the gap". On the assurance of the Magistrate, however, that he would not allow any change in the chalan, the defence counsel agreed to postponement of the hearing and the Magistrate allowed adjournment of the case.

Zafarli Khan then insisted that the case should be proceeded with immediately.

The Magistrate replied he was willing to let off Zafar Ali on a personal bond.

The defence counsel urged that owing to the respectability of the accused he should be let off on a personal promise.

The court agreed and ordered Zafar Ali Khan to attend the court on 12th August.—A. P.

C. P. GOVERNOR HOOTED

YOUTH LEADERS' DEMONSTRATIONS

AKOLA, July 30.

H. E. the Governor visited Akola this morning. Some members of the District Council arranged for an address to be presented to His Excellency and an 'at home' was also arranged in his honour, against which the public protested and it is reported that an protest demonstration was arranged, with black flags etc.

A large meeting was held in this connection on Monday evening. The students absented themselves from schools to-day.

YOUTH LEADERS' DEMONSTRATION.

The demonstrators led by Messrs. Sahasrbudhe, Pendse Sapre, Chitale and other youth leaders waited outside the Railway Station and hooted, when His Excellency the Governor and party arrived there.

The Ladies' Home class had invited His Excellency the Governor, and demonstrators entered a building opposite this place and made protest demonstrations. Although the Police tried to disperse the demonstrators, they are reported to have stood their ground and followed the Governor to the District Council where the address was presented and raised black flags and even droped some of them on the tables to show their protest. It is further reported that the demonstrators remained peaceful throughout even in the face of discourtesy of the Police towards them.—Free Press.

TORRENTIAL RAINS IN KARACHI

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE AND DISTRESS

KARACHI, July 29.

Torrential rains during the week-end caused much damage here and considerable distress among poorer classes many of whose dwellings collapsed in low-lying parts of the city which were flooded.

Lyari River was in floods and crossing was impossible whilst many cars and other vehicles were bogged on Malil Road.

Much loss of life and property, it is feared, has occurred in Sind, but news is not yet available owing to interruption of telegraph and railway traffic.—A. P.

SABARMATI FLOODS SUBSIDE

AHMEDABAD, July 29.

The flood in the river Sabarmati has subsided. No further loss of human life has been reported.—A.P.

PRESSMEN AND PUBLIC AGAIN SEARCHED

Latter Asked to Remove Head And Foot Gear!

THREE ACCUSED ABSENT DUE TO ILLNESS

Lahore Trial Re-adjourned to Monday

LAHORE, July 30.

Three accused, J. N. Das, Dr. Gaya Prasad and Kisborilal were absent owing to illness when the Special Magistrate opened to-day proceedings in the alleged Conspiracy case. The remaining thirteen accused, though emaciated by prolonged hunger strike, entered the court room amidst shouts of "Long live Revolution" "Down with Imperialism." Police force guarding the court compound was further reinforced by more constables.

Pressmen and visitors were again searched.—A.P.

HEAD AND FOOT GEAR TAKEN OFF.

Members of the public who attended the trial underwent a thorough search. Some of them were asked to take off their shoes and caps and turbans.

Bhagat Singh, accused, drew attention of the court to the fact that women relatives of accused were not allowed to enter the court and added that if the police had no woman to search them, it was no fault of their relatives.

The Magistrate said a lady from Central Jail had been sent to search women before they were allowed in, but up to the time of the court adjourned none turned up.

The defence counsel, Amardas, informed the Magistrate that those of accused who had asked him on 24th instant not to represent them had changed their minds, and, therefore, he was representing all accused except three accused, who were absent.

At this stage, Government Counsel suggested that in order to save time these three accused might be asked whether they would allow Mr. Amardas to represent them during their absence.

After considerable delay, word was received that the accused refused to be represented by Mr. Amardas.

ADJOURNED TO MONDAY.

Magistrate, however, learnt from Government Medical Officer that two of the accused would be fit to attend the court in couple of days and the third in 5 or 6 days.

The Magistrate, therefore, adjourned the hearing till August 5.—A.P.

GRAVE CONDITION OF HUNGER-STRIKERS

NEED FOR PRIVATE DOCTOR

LAHORE, July 29.

The Defence Committee has sent the following telegram to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, now at Simla:

"Grave condition of the hunger-strikers, particularly Jatindra Nath Dass is causing extreme anxiety. Consultation and private Doctor are absolutely necessary. Kindly grant permission".—Free Press.

LAHORE UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS

AN INTERVIEW IN JAIL

CAWNPORE, July 30.

Mr. Ganeshanker Vidyarthi M. L. C., Editor 'Pratap,' Cawnpore, in the course of a long statement to the press describes his experience at his interview with the Lahore conspiracy case under-trial prisoners who have gone on hunger strike. Bhagat Singh, he said, was not particular about his own comforts but he could not brook the slow physical torture, moral and intellectual death of political prisoners as such due to want of proper food, reading and writing materials, as also due to their being placed amongst the worst type of hardened criminals and subjected to exercise hard labour. Bhagat Singh emphatically refused to yield as long as Government would not concede their demand. The offer of better diet on medical grounds was nothing new it being already provided in the Jail Manual. Moreover they considered it neither graceful nor worthwhile to create and maintain medical grounds in order to get better food and light labour. They wanted better treatment as a matter of right. Bhagat Singh, however, agreed to ask other persons who were on sympathetic hunger strike to give it up as he thought he and Batukeshwar Dutt were enough to bring the issue to a decision by their suffering and death.

OTHER PRISONERS REFUSED TO GIVE UP HUNGER STRIKE.

When informed by him that Bhagat Singh had agreed to ask the other prisoners to give up hunger strike, other prisoners said they did not concur with Singh as his would prolong the struggle. Mr. Vidyarthi then suggested to them that they should avail themselves of the Government Advocate's offer as long as they were under trial-prisoners, and resort to hunger strike again if after conviction they were reduced to the common level but they thought they would get no chance for combined action after their conviction as they would be isolated and drawn away from the view of the Press and public as was the case with the Kakori prisoners. The final decision was postponed till the next day when Bhagat Singh was again to be consulted but the day following the jail authorities would not allow an interview although he was quite earnest that it would do some good.—A. P.

HAVOC OF RAINS IN THARPARKAR

Crops Destroyed; People Take Refuge on Canal Banks.

Ghulamhussain Bhuleding, Pleader and Secretary, Zamindari Association, Mirpurkhas, wires under date July 27:—

Tharparkar District had a heavy rain on the 13th and 14th July. Again a second instalment of heavy rain started on the 26th evening and stopped on the 28th evening. The total amount of rainfall was about 34 inches. All the crop of bajri and cotton was destroyed. The district is submerged under water. People have left houses leaving all precious things behind and stationed themselves at station platforms, open places on higher level and canal banks. Cattle were drowned. several people were without food for 48 hours and people give heart rending tales of disaster, and are appealing to the Government and sympathetic people for immediate help. Thanks to the Collector and the Deputy Collectors patrolling the town to help the people. All the roads are cut of from communication.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF DONATION

The following are the further contributions to the Assam Flood Relief Fund Those who desire to forward their contributions to any of the flood relief fund are invited to communicate with the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Congress house, together with the specific name of the place where the money is to be sent.

Gujrati Hindu Stree Mandal from the Gujrat and Kathiawar Flood Relief Fund. Rs. 2000/-. Through Mr Chandulal Dalsukhram Rs. 13/- Mrs. Shakerbai Bhimji Kapadia Solicitor Rs. 11/- Mrs. Hansa Mehta Rs. 5/- Mrs. Gangabai Gordhandas Rs. 5/- Mrs. Ratanbai Bhukandas Rs. 5/- A Sympathiser Rs. 21/- Total upto date Rupees 5497/10/0.

G. K. UNION LEADERS' APPEAL IN HIGH COURT

—:o:—

NO DEFIANCE OF LEGAL ORDER

CAN POLICE PROHIBIT MEETINGS IN PRIVATE PLACES?

The Hon. Justices Parker and Wild at the High Court commenced the appeal filed by Ranadive and Deshpande, leaders of the Girni Jamgar Union, against the sentence of a fortnight's imprisonment passed by the Fifth Presidency Magistrate for being members of an unlawful assembly.

Mr. G. N. Thakore instructed by Mr. Gadkari, Advocate, appeared for the accused, while Mr. S. G. Velinkar instructed by Mr. Kirke-Smith, the Government Solicitor appeared for the Crown.

NO INTENTION TO DEFY LEGAL ORDER.

Mr. Thakore said that the circular issued by the accused mentioned that the meeting was convened to discuss the strike situation and it exhorted the men to continue their deliberations even if they were disturbed by the police. There was no suggestion in the circular that the men should defy any legally promulgated order.

The conduct of the two accused was inconsistent with any intention to contravene a legal order.

In face of these facts, it was perverse to suggest tha the accused's object was to contravene the order of which they had no knowledge.

Counsel submitted that the order having been promulgated under the Bombay Police Act, which was a local law, the breach of the order could not be made the subject of a prosecution under the Penal Code, which was a general law. The alleged offence could only be tried under the Police Act.

Further, Section 188 of the Penal Code under which the accused were charged clearly required that the knowledge of the order must be established before the accused could be convicted of disobeying it, especially when a penalty was sought to be inflicted by a criminal prosecution. Counsel cited authorities to show that an accused could not be convicted unless the order was brought to his notice by individual service, or being read over to him.

MR. KELLY'S ADMISSION.

Discussing the evidence in this case, Counsel referred to Mr. Kelly's admission that the accused were not made aware of the order, and that the only order which was the subject of discussion with them was the previous order which the accused believed to be illegal and which was not actually promulgated.

Mr. Thakore further submitted that the prohibition order was in the widest of terms. The Bombay Police Act did not authorise the Police Commissioner to issue an order of such wide application, prohibiting meetings of a private body in a private place.

Mr. Thakore further submitted that any action taken by the police under the Police Act must be in cases where obstruction to the public or danger to the public peace was apprehended. In this case, the prosecution had failed to establish that the proposed meetings were likely to lead to any such undesirable results. The only witness on this point was Inspector Spiers who had deposed to several instances of offences by strikers during the period of the strike. But that was not sufficient to connect the offences with the strikers' meetings. There was no evidence that the meeting of 13th July was likely to cause disturbance or any undesirable result. The essential conditions for promulgating the order were not fulfilled.

Mr. Velinker then commenced his arguments on behalf of the prosecution.

The case will be resumed to-day.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the Mental Hospital at Yeravda on Monday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended a Cinema Performance at the Globe Cinema, Poona City on Monday.

"MAGICAL PILES BALM"

Our Lion Brand Magical Piles Balm Patented in the Govt. of India Patent office is a sure External Remedy for both Bleeding and Blind Piles of any Chronic nature. Pain and Bleeding will stop within 24 hours. Cure Cent per Cent within Ten days only. Price per Tin 2-8-0 only. Wanted 10000 Agents everywhere either in Salary or Commission. Goods will be supplied on Credit to Agents only.

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Vizagapatam, (S. India).
(Advt.) R1761A

SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION FLOOD RELIEF WORK

—:o:—

IN ASSAM AND BURMA

Swami Suddhananda Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission writes:—

"We have informed the public of the flood relief work that is being carried on by the Ramakrishna Mission in the Districts of Sylhet and Cachar and the district of Akyab in Burma. The report of the relief rendered from our different centres is submitted below:—

District, Sylhet, Centre Chapghat, No. of villages 59 Receipients 1249 Mods. of Rice 80.

Distdict, Sylhet Ichamati No. of villages 59 Receipients 1270 Mds. of Rice 79.

District, Cachar Centre Yatrapura No of villages 100 Receipients 3387 Mds of Rice 101.

District, Cachar Centre Tarapur No. of villages 10 Receipients, 1443 Hds of Rice 38.

District Akyab Centre Tangohang No. of villages, 10 Receipients 648 Mds. of Rice 40.

District, Akyab Centre Kyanktam, No. of villages 5 Receipients, 789 Mrs. of Rice 50

The relief work will also be carried on at least for the next two or three months considerable funds are also required for the re-erection of the houses and huts. We hope our kindhearted countrymen will come forward and subscribe their mite for the alleviation of the suffering of their brothers and sister. We also appeal to the various parties and societies that have been raising funds and have some balance of relief fund at their disposal to send over to us for carrying on the work.

Receipts at Bombay. A Parsee Friend Rs. 500/-., Rathi and Co. Rs. 101/-. The Bombay Life Assurance Co. Rs. 7/3/0/., Khusalchand Gopaldas 101/- Kaikhusru S. Nichalson Rs. 101/-. Bhaidas Cursondas Rs. 101/- Abubakar Abdul Rahaman & Co. Rs. 101/-.

Contributions, however small, may be sent to the 1. President, Sri Ramkrishna Math, Belurmath, District Howrah, Bengal, 2. The Manager, The Udbodhan Office, 1, Mukerjee Lane, Baghbadar, Calcutta. 2. The Manager, The Advaita Ashram 182, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta. 4. Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay.

RUSSIA'S STANDING RED ARMY

—:o:—

562,000 OFFICERS AND MEN

In connection with the recent celebration in the Soviet Union of the eleventh anniversary of the founding of the Red Army, the Soviet military authorities gave out a number of comparative statistics on its strength and composition. While the strength of the pre-war Russian standing army is given as 1,423,000, the Red Army has, it is said, been practically "stabilished" since 1924 at 562,000 officers and men.

In 1918, the year of its birth, the Red Army numbered 106,000, but it grew rapidly, in response to the demands made upon it, until it totalled 4,110,000 in 1921 the year that saw the definite defeat of the White armies. Then the Red Army's strength was cut to 1,590,000 in 1922, to 703,000 in 1923 and to 562,000 in 1924.

Under the Czar, in 1913, the Russian Army was made up of 14.1 per cent industrial workers, 69.3 per cent. peasants and 16.6 per cent. others. To-day the Red Army embraces 18.y per cent. workers, 71.3 peasants and 10.6 others. According to nationalties, the Red Army is composed of 64.8 per cent. Great Russians, 17.4 per cent. Ukrainians, 4.2 per cent. White Russians, 2.1 per cent. Jews, 2 per cent. Tartars, the balance of nationalities not amounting to 2 per cent. each There are 99,226 party Communists in the Red Army now, against 278,040 in 1920.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Remittances during the week ending 27th July 1929:—

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury.	3,000,000
Total	3,000,000

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 27th July 1929:—

Sterling purchased in India	310,000
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury.	7,500,000
Total	7,810,000

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for twelve months' bills aggregating Rs. 2,46,50,000 were received on Buesday the 30th July 1929. Tenders at Rs. 95 and above aggregating Rs. 44,00,000 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders is Rs. 95-1-6 will be issued from the 31st July to Intermediate twelve months' bills

FOUNDER OF DEV SAMAJ

—:o:—

LATE SHRI SATYANAND AGNIHOTRI

APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO PERPETUATE MEMORY

Mr. Amarsingh, and Mr. P. V. Kanal, workers of Dev Samaj, have issued the following appeal:—

"We make bold to approach you with this Special Appeal as on the 3rd April last, the Dev Samaj suffered the heaviest possible bereavement in the passing away from this earth of its most worshipful Founder-President, Shri Satyanand Agnihotri, whom his humble followers all over India remember as Bhagwan Dev Atma.

Shri Satyanand Agnihotri or Bhagwan Dev Atma worked for the social, political, educational, moral and soul uplift of our land for over half a century. He was one of the founders of the Indian Association in Punjab and one of the first two Punjabi delegates to the First Indian National Congress at Bombay. His was the first thundering voice raised against all social evils, and he set in his own life the practical example of social reform at a time when it was an anathema to do so.

Above all he directed the utmost force of his unique powers not only in weaning men and women, boys and girls, young and old, literate and illiterate, from all those sins and crimes (viz., dishonest dealings of all kinds, bribes-taking, theft, gambling, suppression of debts and deposits, adultery, taking of intoxicants, etc.) which have created a hell in human relations, but in developing higher character in them, thus making them trustworthy and serviceable units of Society. The unique Society of the Dev Samaj which he founded to work out his supreme ideal admits no-one as a member unless he is truly and in fact free from the eight specified sins.

He founded and directed more than two dozen institutions, including five schools for the benefit of the children of the criminals and depressed classes, two High Schools for boys, and one wonderful school for girls which is the first Hindu Girls' High School in the whole of the Punjab, and which has given the first Hindu B.A., B.T. and the first Hindu M.B.B.S. to the Punjab.

Besides this he has been the author and compiler of about 300 books on various profound subjects of public interest and specially on the philosophy of soul.

To commemorate the memory of such a unique personality who subscribed his all in the highest service of mankind, it has been resolved by his humble admirers and followers to raise a very humble sum of two lacs to raise a statue, build a Samadhi and found a permanent fund for the promotion and progress of his most benevolent cause.

We venture most respectfully to solicit the favour of your kindly subscribing some special contribution in the memory of such a unique personality and thereby win our deep and abiding gratitude."

(N. B.—The present address of Messrs. Amarsingh and Kanal is c/o Postmaster, Bombay. The permanent address is c/o. The Secretary, Dev Samaj, Lahore).

AMBULANCE CERTIFICATES TO MUNICIPAL TEACHERS

—:o:—

On Sunday last the Distribution of St. John Ambulance Association's Certificates took place in the premises of the Gilder Tank Municipal Schools, near Pannalal Terraces, Grant Road. On the occasion Mr Jahangir B. Baman-Behram, the Chairman of the Schools Committee occupied the Chair. Amongst the present were Diwan Bahadur A.K. Pai, Mr. A.B Vaidya Professor V. G. Rao, Mrs. Shuffi C. Tyabji, Mr. R. V. Parulekar the Schools Committee's Secretary, Gujarati and Urdu School Superintendents, and Marathi Lady Superintendent.

The Chairman asked Dr. Gidh-Chapwale, the Medical Inspector of Municipal Schools, to read the report of First Aid and Voucher Gujarati and Urdu Classes. These classes were started for the first time in the year 1927 at the instigation of Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, the then Chairman of the Schools Committee, for the benefit of the Municipal Teachers. The St. John Ambulance Asciation's Certificates were then distributed to the successful Municipal Gujarati and Urdu Teachers by the Chairman.

The Chairman then gave prizes offered by Dr. Gidh-Chapwale to the first successful Teacher of each class. The Chairman then delivered his address advising the Teachers to join the classes in numbers and thus be useful to the public with their knowledge.

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the 5th August 1929 at Rs. 95-8.

Tenders for Rs. 1-1|4 crores will be received on Tuesday the 6th August 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment of the account of accepted tenders on Friday the 9th August 1929. Other conditions as usual.

BOMBAY MINISTER AND DEAL IN LLOYD BARRAGE LANDS

(Continued from Page 1).

Member must bear in mind that it was purely a private transaction".

Mr. Nariman: "How will the new schemes regarding canal construction in Sind taken in hand by the government affect the lands purchased by Sir Ghulam Hussain?

The Home Member: Presumably they will be favourably affected like all other lands."

Mr. Nariman: Is it right and proper for the Member now in charge of the scheme that he should stand to benefit by this purchase?

The Home Member: It was a private transaction and no concern of the Government The member was not in charge of the scheme. When the purchases were made.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam: Was he not a Minister when the purchases were made?

The Home Member: "The Rules governing the conduct of Government Members do not apply to Minister. He was entitled to make the purchases.

When the Section 124 of the Government of India Act was quoted by a member the Home Member modified his answer and stated that the opinion given by the Legal Remembrancer on the transaction supported his view. According to that opinion the transaction was not a dealing or trade within the meaning of that Section.

Mr. Nariman: Do I understand that neither of these lands will be affected by any of the schemes now in hand?

The Home Member: It is hoped that the Barrage scheme will favourably affect all lands.

Mr. Mukadam: Did Sir Ghulam Hussain inform Government about these purchases?

The Home Member: He did inform.

Mr. Mukadam: Will the Government place on the Council table papers about this permission?

The Home Member: No such permission is required.

HE INFORMED GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Mukadam: Why did he then inform the Government?

The Home Member: Because he thought it proper to do so.

At this stage the President called for the next question and there was an end to the controversy.

A grant of Rs. 383.068 was made to cover the excess expenditure on the Lloyd Barrage and canal construction.

GRANT FOR BOMBAY CITY POLICE

The Home Member then made a demand for a grant of Rs. 255.215 to cover the ultimate annual recurring expendiure for the increase in the Bombay City Police force.

The note on this grant explained: "Owing to general demand for reduction in expenditure retrenchment was ordered in the Police of the whole Presidency. Consequently economy was made in the Bombay City Police in reliance on the peaceableness and goodwill of the people of the City. At the time the Government were doubtful as to the wisdom of such severe pruning of the force but thanks to the Police Commissioner Kelly the City Police, shorthanded though it was, managed to preserve peace and good order even through the long continued strain of the general mill strike until the outbreak of the disturbances in February of this year. The events of that month demonsrtated conclusively that the existing police and the transport at its disposal were insufficient for the needs of the City. At the request of the Government the Police Commissioner prepared a scheme providing for the increases in various branches of the City Police. This scheme has been carefully examined and approved in principle.

NO PARTIALITY TO BOMBAY!

Commanding the grant to the acceptance of the House the Home Member said some members might think that the Government were showing undue partiality to Bombay. The answer to that charge was quite clear. The Government knew that almost all districts required more Police. But for reasons with which they were all acquainted they were not in a position to find more money to do all that was desired. The mill strike and the riots had shown that Bombay Police required to be reinforced. In last February and May the Government had brought large parties of police from the districts to supplement the City Police. The maximum number drafted from the districts was 450 The Home Member then pointed to the disparity between the police forces of Bombay and Calcutta That disparity he said would disappear if 450 more police were added to the Bombay Force.

GRANT OPPOSED.

Raosaheb Dadubhai Desai opposing the demand observed that there was no necessity for increasing the police force of Bombay If they went into the history of the Bombay Police during the last 15 years they would find that from twelve lakhs the Police expenditure had risen to Rs. 33 lakhs. These increases were asked for exactly on the same ground and for the same reasons.

The Home Member interrupting said he denied the allegation absolutely.

Mr. P R. Chikodi (Belgaum) said they must record a strong protest against increased expenditure on Bombay Police.

MR. NARIMAN CHALLENGES HOME MEMBER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said if he supported the demand mofussil members would charge him with partiality. He challenged the statement of the Home Member that retrenchment in the Police expenditure was made in pursuance of the general demand. He characterised that statement as unfair and misleading. He quoted the Governor's speech delivered at the beginning of the current session to show the condition of Presidency's finances. In 1922 when the Back Bay Bubble began to burst there was desperate attempt on the part of the Government to effect retrenchment everywhere. In order to feed the White Elephant of the Development Department the other Departments were being starved.

Proceeding Mr. Nariman referred to the Riots Inquiry Committee which was now in session and submitted that the demand under discussion should have been brought forward after that Committee had made its recommendations. That Committee was even now considering the question regarding the reinforcement of the Bombay Police and taking evidence on it. It would have been fair both for that Committee and also for the House to have waited till the specific recommendations of that Committee were out. As it was the Government were anticipating the Committee's recommendations on one of the most imporatnt issues.

The speaker then commented on the efficiency of the Police. It was no faut of the Police, he said, if their efficiency was not up to the mark. What were the normal activities of the Police? These were to pursue the hawkers in the streets and hunt the blind beggars. (Laughter.)

ARM THE CITIZENS.

The only remedy lay in giving adequate opportunities to the citizens to defend themselves. In that case they would not require any increase in the Police.

The only way, to solve the problem was to allow respectable citizens to arm themselves. It was indeed a ridiculous position that the Honorary Magistrates who had powers to order the opening of fire should not be allowed the privilege of carrying arms.

Rao Bahadur Bole supported the demand.

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik (Surat) commenting on the demand suggested that the city of Bombay should bear at least half of the increased expenditure.

The Thakore of Kerwada supported the motion. Agreed with the previous speaker that Bombay should bear a part of the increased expenditure.

"WON'T TRUST MR. NARIMAN WITH REVOLVER"

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar supporting the demand pointed to the fact that a cut in the police expenditure was made on a non-official motion in the House. The speaker was opposed to the proposal that arms should be freely given to respectable citizens. He thought that the proposal was fought with dangerous possibilities. He would entrust a Tom Dick or Harry with fire arms but he would not trust a respectable citizen like Mr. Nariman with a revolver. (Cries of "Why?"

The President intervened and asked the speaker to explain his remark.

Sir Vasantrao "My explanation is very simple. Since Mr. Nariman was not asked to give any explanation he was at a loss to know why he should give any. (Laughter.)

There is yet another explanation. We Indians will catch one another by throat if we are equipped with arms. It is better that we are not given arms.

Cries of "Shame" greeted the conclusion of Sir Vasantrao's speech

Mr. R. G Pradhan (Nasik) supported the motion. He, however, suggested that Government should seriously consider the proposal of having in the city an adequate volunteer force.

"WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES"

Mr. J. B. Petit (Millowners Association) supporting the demand observed that activities of a particular kind which had come to stay in Bombay would require a very large police force for a very long time As the wearer of the shoe knew where the shoe pinched so the citizens of Bombay alone knew how it was absolutely necessary to have more police.

WHOM DOES SIR VASANTRAO REPRESENT?

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani opposed the motion. He said the Government must assure them that similar increase would be made in the mofussils where the Police Force was undermanned. Referring to what he called the outbursts of Sir Vasantrao the speaker wanted to know if the gallant Knight from Bombay represented Tom Dick and Harry.

Dr. P. M. Solunki and Mr. H. M. Rahimtullah supported the demand.

Mr. B. G. Pahalawani spoke about the difficulties of Sind in regard to Police provision.

Mr. R. S. Asavale supported the demand while Mir Mahomed Balooch opposed. The latter referred to Sir Vasantrao's speech and remarked that the gallant Knight must be the only person in the whole of India who was afraid of bearing arms. (Laughter.)

The President at this stage accepted the closure of the debate.

HOME MEMBER REPLIES.

The Home Member replying said Mr. Nariman and Mr. R. G. Pradhan had suggested that the solution of difficulty and a substitute for the proposal might be found in the institution of a body of Civic Guards or Volunteer Police. The Government had that suggestion in their mind for some time past They had recently received a report on similar experiment tried in Delhi. He would, however, point out that it was in no sense a proper substitute for police. Government had asked for increase in police because they considered that it was necessary even in normal times to meet the ordinary requirements of the city. Regarding the issue of revolvers the Home Member maintained that it would increase the danger rather than lessen it. Possessing of firearms was good only when the possessor was disciplined. It was very curious that one gentleman who strongly recommended that Honorary Magistrates should be allowed to use arms by virtue of their position had told the speaker that he was in possession of a revolver for over nine years and yet he did not know how to load it. (Laughter).

Then again if wel-to-do people were given revolvers they would use them for their own protection. Who would then protect the poor people? The demand was carried without a division. The House then rose for the day.

ADDITIONAL MEMBER OF BOMBAY COUNCIL

—:o:—

A "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary states that for the purpose of proviso (b) to subsection (2) of section 72A of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor has nominated Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S., to be an additional member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of the Bombay Borstal Schools Bill proposed to be introduced in the said Council.

A REAL FRIEND OF THE POOR

—:o:—

LATE COMMISSIONER TUCKER

A special Memorial Meeting was held at The Army's Byculla Hall on Sunday evening in honour of the late Commissioner Frederick de Latour Booth-Tucker otherwise known as Fakirsingh, similar meetings having been arranged in every Army Corps thougout the world.

Colonel Burfoot stated that he first met Major Tucker at the Army's first Congress. He then referred to the way in which the late Commissioner had literally carried out the command given by Christ to the rich young man selling his goods and giving to poor, and how he felt thnet to save India he must become an Indian, and so donned the Indian costume and threw himself heart and soul into the work of bringing about their salvation from all that was unworthy and bad.

HIS WORK.

The Commissioner established Rescue Homes in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon by the year 1829 and they had contiuned their good work until the present day.

He dared to run Criminal Settlements without the aid of police and was successful. These tribesmen saw no reason why they should work, yet to-day hundreds if not thousands of them can be seen freed from crime and all of them happily working for their own livelihood.

It was Commissioner Booth-Tucker who first thought of the scheme of Prison Visitation, and Homes for the released prisoners which now form such a prominent part of the Salvation Army operations.

The meeting closed with an appeal to those present to yield themselves to God, that He might use them in a similar way.

TONIC

NORALINA SYRUP
For Asthama and Broncho-Pneumonia
And
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Tonic for Rachitis children and blessing to pregnant women before and after delivery.
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Vitality

Balance in diet is essential to the healthy growth and vitality of the child. It is not merely a question of the quantity of food a child gets. The important matter is that it should contain all the food elements required to build a healthy body.

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Virol is the food which contains *all* the essential types of nutriment in one supremely digestible form. Even feeble and invalid children have in numberless cases won back to health and vigour on Virol. But the way to *prevent* weakness and ill-health is to put your child on Virol *now*

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ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
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Last BONUSES declared at Rs. 18/- and Rs. 15/- on whole Life and Endowment Policies.

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INCREASE of 86% in new business. Proportionate increase in Premium income and Life fund.

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both by press and the public.

Write for claimants' testimonials and press opinion.

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V. RANGASAMI
B.A., B.L., F.C.D.
General Secretary,
BANGALORE CITY.

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ASK YOUR MERCHANT
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STUDENT MIGRATION TO AMERICA

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

national Institute of Teachers College, Columbia University, planned, in co-operation with the Central Institute of Pedagogy in Berlin, a visitation of twenty-five select German teachers to American schools, more than five hundred Prussian teachers applied for this opportunity, though only twenty-five could be taken on this visitation, and even that at the expense of 4,000 marks to each individual. The Germany of to-day is as keenly interested in American education as she is in American industrialism. According to a recent survey, there are about 200 German students studying in the United Sates; it must be pointed out that this figure does not include the fairly large number of students who are working in factories, studying the industrial plants and their methods of efficiency.

BRITISH STUDENTS IN U.S.A.

Similarly one observes a growing tendency on the part of studens from other European countries to migrate to the United States. There are 13 students from the far away Finland, 16 from Esthonia and 73 from Poland. Belgian students have increased to 40, Dutch students to 42 and students from Norway to 73. Even Soviet Russia is represented in capitalist America by over 500 students. But it is even more interesting to observe that Great Britain is sending her sons and daughters in increasing numbers to America for training. According to a recent report there are about 250 students from Great Britain studying in the various American universities; Ireland contributes 20, and Scotland 54 students. The Canadian students, of course, number over 1,000. It must be pointed out, however, that propinquity is a very influential factor in the migration of students from Canada in large numbers to the United States. But what deserves special notice is the fact that British Colonies, which formerly looked exclusively to Oxford and Cambridge as their only salvation, have now discovered that the system of education in the United States is more scientific and better suited to meet the demands of the complex world of to-day and to-morrow. Moreover, British Dominions such as Canada, Australia and South Africa, find American education more in line with what they really need because of the equality in their economic age and similarity in their national outlook. Under such circumstances it is but natural that those colonies should look to America for educational leadership and prefer to send their young men and women in ever incrasing numbers to the United States rather than to Great Britain for education and training. Even British West Indies has 120 students undergoing training in various American institutions.

RELATION BETWEEN THE TWO AMERICAS.

When one turns to the number of students from points south of the Rio Grande, one is disappointed to find that the number of students from these places has not kept pace with America's growing financial and commercial interests in the Latin American Republics. Mexico, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Nicaragua, Ecuador and other South American States, with the exception of Panama, have not as many students in the United States as their geographical nearness would make one expect. Unfortunately the feeling between the two Americas has not been hithertoo any too friendly becuase of the North American economic imperialism. Moreover, Latin America, being culturally related to France and Spain, is attracted to them more and to North America less. Further, with the rise of national consciousness, the tendency to stress their **national** individuality becoming more and more intense the South American States desire the friendship of the United States only on a basis of reciprocity. It must be mentioned further that the number of fellowship and scholarship aids offered to Latin American students as compared with that to Europe and the Orient is, indeed, very small. All these factors have conspired together to bring about this disparity in the number of Latin American studets going to the United States for education. A new movement, however, is now set on foot to promote cultural and friendly relations between the two Americas by such good-will messengers as Col. Lindburgh and President Hoover. With the new interest in South America that now growing up in the United States attempts are being made to increase the educational facilities for students from those parts.

UNIVERSITIES WHICH ALLURE FOREIGN STUDENTS.

Among the universities which allure foreign students, Columbia of New York City stands foremost. With its enrolment of 895 students from over fifty nations, it more than doubled the foreign student registration of its nearest rival, Harvard, which had on its roll 380 foreign students. The University of California, with its door facing the Orient, stands only third in point of overseas student attendance. Other seats of learning with more than 200 foreign students enrolled are Chicago University and the universities of Washington, Michigan and Pennsylvania. The Teachers College of Columbia University is growing increasingly popular; it has, of course, come to be recognized as the largest and the most progressive institution of its kind in the world. In 1928 there were as many as 349 students representing 54 foreign countries. During the last five academic years, 1,667 students, representing 72 different lands, have attended the Teachers College of Columbia. These figures do not include, it must be noted, the students from foreign lands enrolled during the summer, for the method of Summer Session Registration does not permit a segregation of those taking work in Teachers College.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDENT MIGRATION TO AMERICA.

The importance of this student migration from Europe and Asia to the United States is, even now, too little recognized. The modern world is a world of democracy; it is quite obvious that cultures can be of the greatest social value only as they are shared by the masses of the people. With the rapid trend towards democracy in different parts of the world, it is natural that the educational processes necessary for a democracy should receive the serious consideration of thinking people everywhere. In view of the present world situation, it is clear that the foreign students of education of to-day has a far more significant role to play in the interchange of cultural achievement than the foreign student of yesterday. During the last generation the American students who went to Germany in quest of knowledge, did much to perfect the technique and organization of higher education in the United States. They acquired the impetus which has resulted in making the study of the process of education a scientific discipline, and now within a generation America has made astounding progress in developing a system of education best suited to the realization of her national ideals.

Admitting all of the defects, which are many, and all of the unsettled problems, which are not any less, the educational system of America is the outstanding achievement for disseminating among the masses of the country a culture which has hitherto been the privilege of the few. The foreign student of education in the United States is, therefofe, definitely and consciously interested in studying the entire technique of a democratic education, in making inquiry into the effects of this education on the growth of democracy and the development of industry in America, and in acquiring or adopting such of the educational procedures as may be applicable with necessary modifictaions to other social groups. We are, indeed, witnessing a cultural co-operation in this generation which is bound to have a far-reaching influence on the spread of democracy. The culture of the past generation was for the few and naturally, therefore, the influence of such cultural interchange was very limited. But now with the world-wide awakening of the proletariat, the foreign student is destined to play a role far greater in its influence and far more significant in its effect upon the culture of the masses. Such cultural interchange through the medium of the foreign student is sure to promote friendliness among the nations and quicken social progress among the peoples of the world.

VICERFGAL VISIT TO INDORE

—:o:—

SENIOR SECRETARIES ATTEND LL.B. CLASSES

SEDITION CASE AGAINST MR. PERSAI

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE C. I., July 27.

H. E. Lord Goschen, the acting Viceroy, is expected in Indore on the 30th instant. It is said he will spend four days in Holkar's capital. The Railway station is being decorated in H. E.'s honour. There will be some public functions arranged in honour of the distinguished guset.

H. E. General Sir Birdwood was a guest of the State for some time. A banquet was given to him by the State Officials.

The case against Mr. Raghanath Prasad Persai, has created a sensation here. He is being tried for alleged sedition. So far no pleader has appeared on behalf of the accused. The case will be heard by Mr. Dubey, District Magistrate of Indore. There is another interesting case in the same court where the present Municipal Commissioner is prosecuting Mr. Walchand Motichan for defamation. The Court rooms are crowded by people who come to witness the proceedings.

It is gratifying to note the Senior branch of Dewas State encouraging literature. The Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao has organised the Bhoj Raj prize. This years's prize of Rs. 200 was awarded to Mr. Keshav Sadashiv Kelkar for the Life Of Saint Tukaram. I hear many authors competed for the prize.

STATE SERVANTS AND LAW CLASS.

The University of Agra has been very liberal and unlike other cold universities have given permission to the Holkar College to start law classes for the LL.B. students and also M.A. classes. The latter are poorly attended though the Educational Department has to spend a large amount in maintaining a professorial staff for that purpose. This year the senior LL.B. classes too have been started and Mr. Mozzam Ali, the State Public Prosecutor, is appointed a professor. This year in order to suit the convenience of this officer the law classes are conducted in the evenings. This arrangement has given facilities to several officers and teachers in State service to attend the law classes. I see some very highly paid officers like the Secretary of the State Cabinet and others holding secretarial posts with long services have joined the law classes. In British India no Government official is permitted to keep law terms. In the Educational Department no teacher can do pedagogy and take a course in legal education. This principle is followed more or less to secure efficiency in the work entrusted to them. One, therefore, wonders at the slackness with which the Minority Administration is allowing latitude to its highly paid employees. I think the earlier the Agent to Governor-General looks in to this matter the better for the Indore State. Indorians enquire why the members of the Cabinet a majority of whom have no knowledge of law should not follow the example of their secretaries and take coaching in law? These councillors preside in the Judicial Committee of the State and a knowledge of law would equip them better to discharge their duties than they are able to do at present.

GIRLS' EDUCATION IN POONA

—:o:—

LADY SYKES LAIS FOUNDATION STONE.

(From a Correspondent)

POONA, July 28

The large number of well known citizens attended on Saturday afternoon to witness the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the extension of St. Helena High School for girls in this city. About a thousand citizens responded the invitations by their presence which also included Executive Councilors, members of the Legislative Council, well-known educationist and military officers.

The St. Helena High School for Girls is well known in the presidency for its useful work. The extension is undertaken to commemorate the visit of Lady Simon to that institution. At the gathering an excellent programmeof music and recitation was gone through. Lady Sykes then declared the foundation well and truly laid, midst cheers. In the course of her speech she thanked the donors for the extension, viz, Mr. Meherbux for contributing Rs. 1000 and Khan Bahadur Jan Mohmed and others who collected Rs. 16000 for the purpose. She hoped that the balance required to complete the extension viz Rs. 24000 would be soon forthcoming from some sympathisers of girls's education

Mother

The servants, shopping, the children, guests — what a crowd of things to attend to! No wonder there are days when poor mother gets irritable, her nerves give out, and she ends up with a shocking headache and a feeling of utter exhaustion. How gladly, on these days, she turns to

CAFIASPIRIN

Two tablets, a glass of water, and Mother is herself again, well, bright and active as ever. For the boys too, when they have toothache or earache, for Dad when he is overworked, for Granny when her rheumatism is bad, for the whole family, CAFIASPIRIN spells relief from suffering, restored well-being and cheerfulness.

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MONTHLY PREMIUM Rs. 2/- and Re. 1/-
Wanted influential and hardworking Agents on liberal Commission
Apply for particulars.

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Guaranteed Hardness, lustre and brightness equal to genuine Diamonds NEVER GROWS DULL.
Rate varies from Rs 3 to 6 per carat.
S. J. SUBRAMANIA CHETTY & CO.,
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Please don't be misled by fictitious advts. The quality of our goods speaks for itself. **"WE NEED NO ADVANCE."** Send your name and address and in return you will receive a beautiful Liver Wristwatch by paying Rs. 10|4|- to your postman.

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FORT BOMBAY

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279, HORNBY Rd & 361, KALBADEVI Rd
BOMBAY
MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

Cataract
Sure and harmless. Cure without operation. No matter what medicines have failed to remove the cataract. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. Particulars free.
S. Sherwan, Sallabhanga, (Faridpur.)

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, . . . BOMBAY.

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It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

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PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

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DON'T FEAR!

SCORPION STINGS.

It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 4. One dozen phials are sent free of postage.

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Substitute for real Diamonds. Proof against Fire Steel File, and Nitric Acid.

Price Rs. 10/- per carat. Catalogue Free.

American Chemical Diamond Co., No. 3, Genl. Muthia Mudaly St., MADRAS.

EAST AND WEST

(Continued from page 6.)

now enjoying the period of eight to ten weeks which, in the opinion of fanatical Englishmen, compensates for eight to ten months of execrable weather. Even in the midst of balmy days and delicious nights we are perturbed by reports of "water famine", "crop troubles", and depression in the shoe trade owing to footwear refusing to wear-out in the dry weather.

And just as we are consoling ourselves by the contemplation of an approaching holiday at the seashore, in nice dry, stifling heat, we come on this perfectly indecent passage:—

"A Canadian lady told me that one of her first recollections of England was a sign in a shop-window, marked 'Raincoats for the holidays!'" (Sir John Erskine in "The Observer".)

HYGIENE IN THE POST OFFICE.

In his message to Post Office workers Mr. Mirza Mohammad Rafi, M.L.C. says of "Labour", that it has done good work in the direction of propaganda for strong organisation of postal workers in India; but that the vast majority cannot benefit by it directly, as they do not know English. The editor adudts this, but adds that a journal advocating all classes and grades is required as a spokesman of the workers, both in India and abroad,—and both by the Press and the public. Among the excellent examples of the ventilation of constant grievances appear a couple in the May issue. According to the practice of the Postmaster-General's department, punkahs or fans are not supplied to offices which had not more than four clerks!' While the officers in the P. M. G.'s office get a drinking glass allotted annually to each person, in the Calcutta G. P. O. and town sub-offices glasses are only provided every second year and then in the ratio of one to each 5 or 6 men. Both these matters of unhygienic procedure are very properly shown up. "Labour" is published by the Albion Press, 5, Nur Mahomad Lane, Amherst St., P. O., Calcutta, at Rs. 4|5, V. P. P., per annum.

MUSLIM ACTIVITY IN LONDON.

The London outpost of the Woking Surrey, mosques kept up its activities at 111 Campden Hill Rd., at the western end of the metropolis. Next Sunday Lord Headley's "British Muslim Society" is holding an At Home there to meet Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, who, after tea and light refreshments will deliver a lecture.

At another point of the London compass, the "Western Islamic Association" of Sheikh Khalid Sheldrake continues its ambitious programme of religious propaganda and social work. Interviewing Mr. Sheldrake regarding the frequently-recurring "selection of a site for a London mosque" b Lord Headley, who seems to have devoted the remainder of his life to this amusement, I asked his opinion of the proposal to erect a huge and sumptuous fane in the extreme west of aristocratic "Snobopolis".

ISLAM FOR THE MASSES.

Mr. Sheldrake said: "It is all wrong; Islam is for the masses. At the very least, it keeps itself unsullied by pandering to wealth and profiteering, usury and land-grabbing; and what else is the origin of the 'West-End of London'? Islam is so essentially democratic a religion of the people, that if I had my way I would take the opposite extreme as a counteractive to the Mammon-Mosque projects. I would build a mosque on the Isle of Dogs,—looking out to the East, whence come thousands of Muslim Seamen; and lifting up a message to the millions of victims of Christian capitalism. What a beautiful model we have in Constantinople for a mosque resting upon the business waters of the metropolis."—

THE EXAMPLE OF STAMBUL.

The Yeni Djami of Constantinople, unlike the mosques usually crowning the summits of hills, stands near the centre of the Golden Horn, in a 'low part' of the Pearl City of the Orient, yet strikingly prominent from its very position. It swells up from the edge of the waters that are, so to speak, the life stream of its Muslim workers. We want such a building, or even a very humble one, to hold out its welcome to the lascar from the East and the convert from the West. We want its precincts to welcome the only beggar and the only helpless man or woman of the English Muslim community, all the other workers being, in that longed-for day, honourably employed or covered by the charity of the Muslims, who should not suffer their brothers or sisters to want. There, then, alone shall be seen the Muslim casualties of the Industries war,—the young engaged in hanl industries, the aged selling (for double their value, I hope) their fruit or candles, or books and papers. What a contrast with the surrounding populous Christian district; full of incurable poverty, and (despite many good efforts, civil and religious) filled with stagnation and despair. Has the Islamic world no heart to respond to this splendid and neglected opportunity?"

LET US DISCUSS IT.

It should be made clear, in view of attempts to traduce the worthy young Shekh, that he has himself no desire to canvass for subscriptions. He is tired of an effort of that sort. What I personally suggest is that an independent Muslim like Mr. Suhrawardy, who, after a lifetime of work for Islam, is again here for some time in the pursuit of his business, should be asked his views on the proposal vaguely outlined above.

WIRELESS IN THE CHURCHES

Few things could so well illustrate the attitude and changes of religious leaders in this country as the fact that the thanks-giving service in Westminster Abbey for the recovery of the King should have been broadcast by telephonic apparatus. The Service was successfully broadcast throughout Canda and Australia by means of the Marconi-Mathieu multiplex system of telephony installed in the Beam station at Bodmin. This installation had previously been used for a series of successful wireless telephony tests to Canada but had not hitherto been employed for broadcasting. The reports received from Canada and Australia show that the transmission was clearly heard in the Dominion and the Commonwealth. The service was transmitted to Bodmin by Post Office landline, and it was then sent over the Marconi-Mathieu multiplex circuit to Canada. In Canada the transmission was carried out by the Canadian National Railway Company's and the Canadian Marconi Company's broadcasting stations.

AGAINST IMPERIALISM

A successful Garden Fair was held on Saturday last in the pleasant grounds and rooms of Highfield, Golders Green. These premises are the palatial home of the "Workers' Union," and are regarded as an outward and visible sign of the power and success of Labourers' organisations here. The Garden Fair was run by the League Against Imperialism, and, despite the cloudy morning which doubtless frightened away many participants, the afternoon cleared up and the attendance was satisfactory. The usual round of games, etc., the profits of which were added to the spare funds of the League, provided amusement to young and "less young."

At an al fresco meeting speeches were made by Mr. Bridgeman and Mr. Saklatvala, who appealed for wider support, and Mr. S. P. Gupta of Bengal was called upon to speak. He is attending the World Congress of the League in Frankfurt. That Congress was announced to be held in Paris, and I expressed at the time my surprise that the French imperialists should have shown such courteous hospitality. Very soon came the news that the French Government had vetoed the discussion of their imperialism in the capital. Frankfurt does not allow its eminent bankers to dictate its policy in such matters, or at least it has not done so on this occasion.

Mr. S. P. Gupta said that, if he spoke at all, it must be in his native tongue, as he was no orator in English. The chairman politely insisted, and the numerous Indians present pushed Mr. T. P. Sinha forward as interpreter. Mr Sinha has on many occasions demonstrated his possession of the rare ability, rare even among accomplished speakers like himself, to interpret a speech and convey the spirit of the speaker as well.

Mr. Gupta said that he was agreeably surprised to find large numbers of Englishmen and women opposed to imperialism. For the British was the greatest of all imperialisms; in many parts of the earth imperialism and Britain were regarded as synonymous. In India they felt the heavy weight of imperialism's policy; so much was India the stronghold of the imperialist that he firmly believed the realisation of India's freedom would mean the close of the British Jingo's career. "Help us," concluded Mr. Gupta, "to emancipate ourselves, and you will have helped yourselves to your own freedom." Mr. Gupta was applauded twice; once when he concluded and again when the translation was ended.

Small wonder that counsel in Indian trials have (of course incorrectly) referred to this League as a Bolshevist organisation, liberally financed by Moscow. It is, as a matter of fact, constantly short of money, and is under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Maxton, M.P., who is very nervous of Moscow and pathetically credulous of the good intentions of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

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THE IDEAL UTERINE TONIC
For Ladies—Young and Old.

Sundarisathi is the most effective and well-tried elixir and is a certain Cure for all the diseases, such as Ammenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Leucorrhoea, to which Ladies are peculiarly subject and acts wonderfully on Uterus and its appendages. Highly recommended and used by hundreds of Doctors and Eminent Physicians.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Rs. 2-10 for Three Bottles.
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(Premier Phones of Perfect Tone.)

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Are Dull Smiles Polished Bright

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles. Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

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To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

8-35-29

BULLION

—:o:—

	Bombay, July 30.		
Silver Ready	55	8	0
Ashad	55	8	0
Shravan	55	7	0
Bhadrava	55	6	0
D/Option Shravan	0	12	0
D/Option Bhadrava	1	4	0

GOLD.

	Bombay, July 30.		
Ready Bar	21	7	0
Shravan	21	7	3
Bhadrava	21	7	0
National Bank	21	13	6
Chartered Bank	21	12	0
Central Bank	21	8	6
Sovereigns	13	8	0

LINSEED & WHEAT.

	Bombay, July 30.		
Linseed Sept.	12	4	0
Linseed May	11	15	6
Wheat Sept.	7	14	0
Wheat May	7	13	6

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh		363,262
Central India	545	382,466
Barsi and Nag.	202	260,212
Hilderabad-Gaorani		84,530
Hyderabad-Baorani		84,530
Central India	545	282,466
Berar	283	787,022
Central Provinces	184	391,750
Total Oomras	1,314	2,269,245
Dholera	795	240,172
N.W. Provinces		62,116
Rajputana	141	50,356
Sind-Punjab	155	133,427
Broach		793,679
Coompta & Dharwar	2,103	119,105
Westerns-Northerns	227	58,150
Cocoanada		5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		39,008
Persian		1,704
American		111,168
Egyptian and African		102
Comilla, Burma and other sorts.		47
Total	4,735	3,275,913

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 18th July.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	2,095	870,154
Japan & China	8,691	1,687,235
Coast Ports		18,925
Up-country by Rail		130,096
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan		29,499
Total	10,786	2,740,...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 30.

	Reary Red leafy.	Ready. Average
Bengal Superfine	235	
Bengal Fine	225	
Bengal F.G.	220	200
Sindh-Punjab Fine	225	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	220	200
Wardha-Hinght Fine	300	270
Nagpur Savner Fine	300	270
Yeotmal Fine	290	265
Arvi	290	260
Amraoti Fine	275	255
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	275	255
Mulkapur Fine	265	240
Khandesh Fine	255	230
Muthia Fine	225	245
Muthia F.G.	210	200
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	275	255
Purna F.G.G.S.	265	255
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	265	255
Indore/Ujjain Fine	275	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	275	255
Jinja	460	
Busoga	470	

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 29.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, C & F Calcutta July/Sept. per cwt. 11/10-1/2.
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12.
C and F Bombay:
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/1-1/4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct./Dec per cwt. 12/1-3/4.

LONDON METALS.

London, July 29.

	£
Copper Braziers	95-1/2
Yellow Metal	72
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	22-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-1/2
Tin English Ingots	215-3/4

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Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 30.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready
Bangs Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 to 10th Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 July
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 Mail
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 129
Banks Buying 60 Days 126 1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 131 3/4.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 162 1/4
SINGAPORE —
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 1/2 29th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 5/8 30th inst.
Japan/London 1/16 29/32 29th instant.
London/Paris 123/90 29th inst.
London/Belgium 34.890 29th inst.
London/Switzerland 25/22 29th inst.
London/Italy 92/85 29th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £ 4/4/11 1/2 27th inst.
£ 4/4/11 1/2 29th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 3/8 27th inst. 24 3/8 29th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 1/2 27th inst. 24 7/16 29th inst.
Silver New York Ready 53 27th inst. 52 7/8 29th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent.27th inst. 5 1/2 per cent. 29th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 7/8 per cent. 27th inst. 5 15/16 per cent 29th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/2 p.c.
Nominal. 3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 3 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, July 30.

3 months Discounts 5 1|2 per cent.
6 months Discounts 5 15/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1|2 p.c.
Call Money 2 per cent. Nom.
One Month 2 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve Months 4-1/4.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c

LONDON SILVER

—:o:—

London, July 29.

Silver.—China banks bought and sold. Business small. Market is quiet.

Spot	24-3/8
Forward	24-7/16

LONDON GOLD.

—:o:—

London, July 29.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11½.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

—:o:—

London, July 29.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 5-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-15/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6 1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

—:o:—

London, July 29.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10-1/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	closed
T.T. Milan on London	92.76
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	123.75
T.T. London on Prague	163.93

—:o:—

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 29.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:— Aug. shipment sellers 49/10-1/2.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—July/Aug. shipment sellers 49/9.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:—August shipment sellers 53
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:— July/Aug. shipment Liverpool value 52/6.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 29.

Demand Bills 485.00

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

HEAVY RAINS

—:o:—

Liverpool, July 30.

Heavy rains have fallen in Charlottee District (N. Karolina). Light to moderate rainfall Mississippi, Texas Gulf Coast. Weather slightly warmer. The U.S. daily forecast says entire belt partly cloudy.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

—:o:—

VISIBLE SUPPLY 1,744,000 BALE

The season 1928/29 is approaching its end. The statistical situation of American Cotton is undoubtedly very strong but the large acreage under cultivation for the coming season created a bearch situation. At the end of the present week we will be informed of the carry-over which is likely to be about 4 1/2 million bales. At present the world's consumption of American Cotton is running at the rate of 15 to 15 1/2 million bales and to have sufficient balance at the end of the next season of crop of 16 million bales is a necessity. However the cheapness of other styles of cotton is affecting the consumption of American cotton. The stocks of other kinds of cotton are fairly large and acreage in China and Russia for the next season shwo large increase. Thus with the possibility of fair supplies of cotton, the new season will begin from the first day of August. The statistics complied by Messrs. Patel Bros. for the week ending 26th inst. in thousands of Bales are as under:—

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into sight	59	15,752	14,265
Receipts at U. S. Ports	16	9,402	8,502
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	4	1,852	1,447
To Continent	49	4,565	5,019
To Japan, Canada &c.	9	1,793	1,293
Total	62	8,210	7,756
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	175,	16,235,	15,442
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	49	2,977	3,026
Visible Supply.			
Stocks at American Ports	541		523
Stocks at American Interior Towns	225		328
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent	978		1,345
Total	1,744		2,298
Last week	1,859		2,447
Difference on week	—115		—149
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)	816		773

Exports of American Cotton 69300 Bales.
to India Ni 5400 Bales

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 30.

Our Market has ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 1-1|2 As. in July-Sept. of about 1|2 an anna in Oct.-Dec. and Jan.-March shipment prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12|15|6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7|13 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 7|12|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 7|11|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 7|14|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8|1 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|1 per cwt.
Refined Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12|14 per cwt.
Tone:—Weak.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 29.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	19-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	126
National Bank	49-3/4
Eastern Bank	6-5/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	85-1/8
Conversion Loan	74-1/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	99-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	49-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	55-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	64-1/4
Consols	53-7/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	100-3/4
Victory Bonds	91

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.)
Bombay, July 30.
Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 547 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 125 per ton.

RIOTS AND HINDU MAHASABHA

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12.)

shops were marked out previous to looting by a piece of red cloth. That showed that the looting was an organised movement and intelligent brains were behind the movement.

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday.

K. E. M. HOSPITALS AND RIOTS

—:o:—

MR. HOTSON'S EVIDENCE

The following correspondence has passed between Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dean of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Home Member of the Government of Bombay:—

King Edward VII Memorial Hospital,
Parel, Bombay.
Dale 21st July 1929.

From

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.)
Dean, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital,
Bombay.

To

The Hon'ble Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, M.A., C.S.I., C.S.
Home Member, Government of Bombay,
Poona.

Sir,

In the "Times of India", dated the 17th July 1929, appears the following reference regarding your evidence before the Bombay Riots Enquiry Committee:—

Mr. Khan:—"We have it also from the evidence of Dr. Jivraj Mehta of the K. E. M. Hospital that he telephoned for Police Aid on February 3 and 4, but could not get it and that on February 5 he wrote a letter and the Police Aid was given for the protection of the Hospital."

Mr. Hotson:—"The Hospital was never in danger at any time".

Mr. Jhaveri:—"He was afraid because he was surrounded by Pathans and Ghatis."

Mr. Hotson:—"There are lots of people over the City who are afraid without reason. Very often there is no foundation whatever for their fears."

From your reply to Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri's remark, quoted above, it seems you had not the faintest idea of the state of affairs in the immediate neighbourhood of this Hospital during the fateful days of the 4th and 5th February 1929. The facts are as under:—

On Sunday afternoon the 3rd February, the K. E. M. Hospital received 18 cases of assaults. On Monday, the 4th February, 26 assault cases were treated before midday and 19 more in the afternoon. Five of these had proved fatal. This latter figure does not include cases that died on the way to the Hospital and were consequently removed direct to the Police Morgue on the 3rd and 4th February. On the latter day over two thousand persons had collected on and near the open space to the east of the Hospital. On King Edward Road, which lies immediately to the North of the Hospital and College compound and also near the South-East corner of the Hospital, crowds collected often and pursued the Pathans where possible. The Pathans retaliated wherever they could. Scuffle went on in this neighbourhood at intervals throughout the day and night upto the midnight; Hindus, Pathans and others having suffered from assaults.

In the afternoon, over a thousand people rushed into the Hospital during the visiting hours, to see the wounded and dead and it was with the greatest difficulty that I could persuade these people to let the quietness of the Hospital not be disturbed. The Hospital and College gates had to be closed, excepting the one leading to the Casualty Department. Many in-patients heard and saw what went on in the morning and afternoon round about Hospital and were anxious about their relatives, some of whom, being millhands, were naturally in the crowds hovering round about. The Nursing Staff could not go out. The Labour Staff had to go to their quarters in Naigaum in a strong formation to avoid attacks.

Early in the morning of the 5th February, a small crowd of about 50 persons came to the Casualty Gate of the Hospital and demanded the surrender of our Pathan employees for whom I had made or at once to other subjects, provided temporary quarters in the Hospital the previous evening. They were, however, pacified by my assistant and retired. Soon after, i.e., between 8 and 10 a.m. (S.T.) three small skirmishes took place between the Hindus and Pathans within ten yards of the Hospital compound in full view of the Staff and Patients who saw the flight of stones from the upper storey. These skirmishes do not find a mention in the Police Commissioner's Report on February Riots. At this time a van full of aerated bottles was looted at the south-west corner of the Hospital by the crowd hovering about there, intent on mischief. A short while later an armed police picket was stationed near the Hospital. Even then two crowds of Hindus and Pathans, respectively, faced one another ready for a fray across the Road to the west of the Hospital, where a plenty of missiles was at hand. Crowds of millhands used to collect off and on to the east and south of the Hospital. It was difficult for the staff to go in and out. Two of our students got almost assaulted by the Pathans who had collected in the open space near the Abu Mansion in the immediate neighbourhood of the Hospital, but were saved in time by some Pathans who recognised them.

The trouble actually precipitated itself in a severe form in the afternoon of the 5th February, when we had the unfortunate accident in which Mr. Priestly lost his life and seven persons were hurt. A short while before this a lorry full of metal, meant for road construction, was pounced upon and looted in the Road adjacent to the Nurses' Home. In the light that ensued between the two sides a little after 4 p.m. (S.T.), a few missiles actually fell in the Hospital compound. One of the Deputy Commissioners of Poice came over to the Hospital soon after, saw the situation for himself and immediately belephoned from the Hospital asking for a military guard which was posted near the Casualty Gate of the Hospital. Incidentally I may draw your attention to the remark in the Report of the evidence, quoted above, in which Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan is reported to have said. "We have it also from the evidence of Dr. Jivraj Mehta of the K. E. M. Hospital that he telephoned for police aid on the 3rd and 4th February but could not get it ....."

I never made such a statement before the Committee in my evidence. Neither I nor my assistant telephoned for such assistance, thinking that the Police would do the needful of their own accord as they were kept informed as usual, of every case of assault that came into the Hospital. You will see that the 'phone for military aid went from the police officer referred to above after he had judged the situation near this area and not from the Hospital authorities. The implication, therefore, in your own remark quoted above, about a possible alarmist tendency is utterly unfounded in so far as it might apply to the Hospital authorities even though theirs is a very responsible charge, especially in such times.

With the above facts before you, would it be too much to hope that you would be, of your own accord, pleased to correct the misapprehension likely to arise from a remark of a responsible officer like yourself, quoted above.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean,
K. E. M. Hospital
19, Queen's Gardens,
Poona, 23rd July 1929.

Dear Dr. Mehta,—I am very sorry that I should have been led by the form of certain questions which were put to me during my examination before the Riots Enquiry Committee to make remarks which you regard as unfair to yourself and to the staff of the Hospital under your charge. When I was told that you had stated in your own evidence that you had telephoned to the police for help on February 3rd and 4th. I had naturally no reason to suspect any mistake. You now tell me that you never asked for help and that the first message of that nature from your Hospital was sent by a police officer on the afternoon of the 5th. That being the case, my general statement that many people were afraid without reason, while true in itself, obviously can have no application to you.

Had my examination not taken place at once to other subjects, I should only have been too glad to have acknowledged the great value-abe work which you and your staff did during the troubles of February. Although events proved that the police had roughly sized up the situation and that your Hospital and its inmates were not in danger from the excited mill-hands, there certainly was room for apprehension and alarm, and the way in which you and your staff stuck to your work through everything was most admirable.

I am sending copies of your letter and of this reply to Mr. Percival, since I think it is rather the questions put to me than my answers which were misleading. I shall have no objection whatever to the publication of any correction that may seem necessary.

Yours sincerely,
J. E. B. HOTSON.

Dr. Jivraj Narayan Mehta,
M.D., Dean, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel,
Bombay.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN SEVERAL PROVINCES

—:o:—

RAINFALL TO EXTEND IN GUJERAT & DECCAN

POONA, July 30.

Yesterday's depression lies this morning over Chota Nagpur. Monsoon is active in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central India, Central Provinces, North Madras Coast and Southeast Madras.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, East Central India, East Central Provinces, Punjab Hills, Konkan and Malabar; local in Burma, Orissa, United Provinces, Mysore; while a few falls occurred in Assam, Bihar, West Central Provinces, Gujerat Southeats Madras and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kyaukpyu, Mymyo, 3 inches; Mandalay 2; Akyab, 1 1/2; Tavoy 1; Sambalpur 6; Cherrapunji 4; Darjeeling Cox's Bazaar, Ranchi 1; Sutna, Jubbulpore 1 1/2; Cawnpore, Raipur 1; Bareilly 304; Simla, Dalhousie, Mount Abu, 1 1/2; Murree 1; Negapatam 1 1/2; Mercara, Cuddalore, Gopalpur 1.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Upper Burma, increase in Central Provinces, Central India and United Provinces and extend in East Rajputana, Gujerat and North Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Likely areas of locally heavy rain during next thirty six hours are Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, East Central India and East United Provinces.—Associated Press.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

—:o:—

July 30.

Rainfall at—	Colaba. Point	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·00"	0·00"	0·03"
Total Since 1st June	41·23	55·31	43·48
Total for the cor. period '28	58·57	72 41	57·21
Total for the cor. period '27	49·29	58·59	4 08

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

BOMBAY, July 30.

General Remarks:—The monsoon is active in the Central Provinces, the north Madras Coast and southeast Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in the west Central Provinces, Gujarat, southeast Madras and the north Madras coast. Skies are overcast in the west United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Mysore and Malabar, and moderately to heavily cloudon elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in northeast Baluchistan and parts of the Punjab and the United Provinces, and drier in the south Central Provinces and most of the Deccan. Temperatures were below normal in the southwest Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in the Central Provinces Central India and the United Provinces, and extend in east Rajputana, Gujarat and the North Deccan.

Rianfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 30th July 1929.

Station	Rainfall.
Allahabad	0.07"
Cawnpore	1.76"
Mainpuri	0.20"
Lahore	0.05"
Karachi	0.03"
Mount Abu	1.54"
Deesa	0.01"
Veraval	0.02"
Surat	0.11"
Ahmedabad	0.42"
Saugor	0.21"
Jubbulpore	1.54"
Raipur	1.00"
Ratnagiri	0.80"
Marmugao	0.27"

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.
July 30.
Circassia, Munro, Jamnagar.
Homayun, Dow, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.
July 31.
Crostafels, Voss, Hull.
Pilsna, Patris, Trieste.
Ellora, Halls, Durban.

LOADING.
July 30.
Steamer Gardenia for Hamburg.
Steamer Nippon for Trieste.
Steamer City of Venice for Liverpool.

S S Circassia:—The G T Co's steamer Circassia arrived in harbour yesterday from Jamnagar with a general cargo.

S S Homayun:—The T M Co's steamer Homayun arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Crostafels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Crostafels will sail today from Bombay harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd T Co's mail steamer Pilsna will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Ellora will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 30.

	Cwts.
Wheat	15,870
Linseed	7,628
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	744
Gingellyseeds	1,757
Poppyseeds	25
Groundnuts	29,199
Custorseeds	1,142
Rice	342
Myrabollams	1,067
Cottonseeds	12,191
Mowraseeds	74
Gram	1,473
Joowar	696
Barley	1,348
Bajree	3,345
	Tons.
Coal	454

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

S. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 29-7-22, 1928-29 9264000, 1927-28 8505000.
Receipts Yesterday 29-7-29, 1928-29 3000, 1927-28 2000.
Exports to date 29-7-29, 1928-29 8108000, 1927-28 7793000.
Stock at Ports 26-7-29, 1928-29 541000, 1927-28 625000.
Stock Interior Towns 26-7-29, 1928-29 225000, 1927-28 328000.
Stock Liverpool 26-7-29, 1928-29 816000, 1927-28 709000.
Visible Supply 26-7-29, 1928-29 1744000, 1927-29 2285000.
Quantity in Sight 26-7-29, 1928-29 15752000, 1927-28 14265000.

Ahmedabad, July 29.—Agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury the Sessions Judge today acquitted nine Hindus who were charged with the murder of a Mahomedan boy, the son of the local Sub-Inspector of Police in Jamalpur, when a religious "katha" was going on. A large crowd of Hindus and Mahomedans had collected to hear the judgment.—A.P.

Mahabaleshwar	0.52"
Sholapur	0.05"
Belgaum	0.02"
Mangalore	0.40"
Calicut	0.39"
Cochin	0.36"
Trivandrum	0.03"
Negapatam	1.27"
Madras	0.02"
Cuddapha	0.04"
Cocanada	0.05"

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 30-7-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degrees F. at 8 a. m. 29.780 inches (0.80 above normal).

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours —001 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 m. 82.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.6 degrees (2.6 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.0 degrees (2.9 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a. m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a. m. S W

Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 170 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 8.

Total rainfall during the month 15.78 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 41.92 inches.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. OVER 16 YEARS.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 31 1929

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co When you think of Insurance.

WHY COUNCIL BOYCOTT SHOULD NOT BE HASTENED

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu Reviews Position

—:o:—

SUGGESTIONS FOR DECENTRALISING CONGRESS WORK

MADRAS, July 29.

Presiding over the Chinleput District Conference the Hon'ble Mr. Ramdas Pantulu reviewed the Council controvesy at great length. In the course of his presidential address, Mr. Ramdas said:—

The issues to-day are are there any new grounds to induce in us the faith that what failed us in 1920 will succeed in 1930, while the Government plan remains the same? Again is there any valid reason to abandon the policy of offering resistance to the bureaucracy by a section of Congressmen working outside the Councils, and another inside them, and both collaborating to prepare the country for Swaraj? Most people, I believe, will agree in answering these questions in the negative. In this view, the attempts of the Working Committee to make a departure in the Congress programme and the endeavour of those who are opposed to the departure to tide over the present crisis by inducing the A.I.C.C. to postpone the evil day to Lahore do not conduce to enhance the prestige of the Congress and strengthen its hold on the people, or to make its policy and programme more acceptable. In order to justify the abrogation of the compromise arrived at between the two sections of the Congress and to once more rule out participation in the legislatures the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. assuming they have the power to do so should at all events make out a convincing case that such participation is opposed to the Congress creed of the attainment of Swaraj by all peaceful and legitimate means or inimical to the successful carrying out of the Congress programme to speed up Swaraj.

A DENIAL.

I deny that the presence of Congressmen in the Councils has in any way proved an obstacle to the successful pursuit of the constrctive programme. On the other hand, it afforded facilities which the no-changers failed to appreciate. At a time there was all round depression in the political life of the country, the advocacy of the Congress case in the Councils served to stimulate public life and revive the drooping and waning enthusiasm of of the people. Congressmen in the Councils have undoubtedly done something to counteract the reactionary tendencies of the bureaucracy and their henchmen on many an occasion, toned down the harmful effects of several undersirable prices of legislation and generally created a national atmosphere in the contry by its wide publicity which the proceedings of legislatures naturally command. They certainly won several moral victories for the Congress cause, material victories being impossible under the constitution.

The debates in the Legislative Assembly and the popular vote on many a vital measure in securing which the congress party played no inconsiderable part, have given to the Congress cause an international publicity and conduced to broadcast the political ideals for which the Congress stood and which were formulated in the shape of national demands. President Patel's conduct in the debate of the Simon Commission and his stand against the Public Safety Bill are also sufficient to justify Congressmen's entry into the Assembly. Although the no-change section of the Congressmen depreciate the value of these achievements the enimies of the Congress really feel the effects of their impact on them. The internment in Bengal of a large contingent of Swarajist followers of the late Dasabandu Das is an eloquent testimony of their danger to the plan of the Government in the Councils.

AN UNFAIR TEST.

The test which the no-changer is never tired of applying in appraising the value of Council work, namely actual achievement by way of effectively thwarting Government's plans, is an unfair and unreasonable one. Assuming that such achievement is not forthcoming or that it is not impossimle it cannot be a reason for withdrawing all genuine opposition to the Government in the Councils. Supposing the same fesc is applied to the no-changers' work in relation to the constructive programme. As a matter of fact the consumption of liquor has been steadily going up during the last ten years according to official figures. There has been a serious set-back in internal harmony. The opposition of the so called depressed classes to the Congress has stiffened. The output o fKhaddar in several provinces shows a decline and the total output for India as a whole has not appreciably increased. Shall we then argue that, because the no-changers had not shown any tangible results in the accomplishment of the main items of the constructive programme they should withdraw from the field of their alloted task. The whole argument of no-changer in relation to the Council work is utterly indefensible.

The solution for the present impasse in the Congress programme therefore, seems to lie in departmentalising Congress work. The section which believes in working exclusively outside the council preparing the country for civil diobedience and the like, should be assigned that work. The section that desires to work both inside and outside the councils, to advocate Congress cause in the councils and to carry on the Congress programme outside them, should be given scope for their legitimate activities in which they have faith. In this connection it will be unwise not to profit by our past experience in the regulation of council work. It regulation and control by the Central Executive of the Congress has been a decided failure.

AN UNSUITABLE POLICY.

A policy of centralised control is wholly unsuiated to a scheme of Congress Government on federal lines. The Provincial Congress Committees which are federated into the All-India Congress Committee should enjoy a very large measure of autonomy in the conduct of their provincial affairs and the Congressmen in the Councils should be committed to the jurisdiction of their respective Provincial Cangress organisations. One province may stand to gain by the boycott of elections and anotfier by capturing of all such power through the Councils as is possible under the constitution. In between these two, there may be several planks of Council programme on which opposition to Government might usefully be constituted such as the prevention of the formation of ministries and the passing of unpopular measures.

A centralised plan will not work for achieving national ends. The Congress, however, can and ought to claim allegiance of all its members in certain essential matters like the national demand and its settlement and the pursuit of the constructive programme. There are many advantages in the Congress adopting such a scheme of provincial autonomy If it does not find its way to do so, then the only other alternative is to revive the original scheme of Deshbandhu Das of forming distinct Swarajist groups of Congressmen who shall be subjected to the discipline and control of the Congress organisations, central and provincial in respect of their Council work. The provinces under either of the alternatives evolves a suitable scheme for returning similar Swarajist groups to the Central legislature.

A HOPE.

I hope that those who believe in the efficacy of Council work, in addition to that in the country will not fail to make themselves felt in the Congress. The situation demands the utmost political sagacity and a clear vision of future political developments. The inauguration of the Simonite reforms is certain to enlarge the scope of the legislatures and make them active centres of political work, whether we, Congressmen like it or not. Any decision, therefore, in advance, to prohibit Congressmen from entering them will be a suicidal policy. Whether we decide to work the new reforms or obstruct them, we should weep the Congress hold on the Councils I, therefore, beg to remind my no-change brethren of Deshbandhu Das's classic plea of "Live and let live".

UNIVERSITY VICE-CHANCELLOR'S CONDUCT

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EXPULSION OF A LAW STUDENT AND ITS SEQUEL

JUDGE'S SEVERE STRICTURES

DACCA, July 29.

"A Vice-chancellor had no power to expel a student for ever from the University. Such sentence was equivalent to capital punishment so far as the educational career of the student was concerned," remarked Mr. Jadunath Mazumdar, Additional Judge, dismissing the Vice-chancellor's appeal against the Munsiffi's decision. The Judge further held, the Vice-chancellor had acted more like an autocrat than like a judge and has overdone his part with great haste without deliberate consideration.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CASE.

The case arose out of a suit brought by A. K. Rahman, a Law student, against the Dacca University protesting against the closing of the Dining Hall during Ramzan. While the case was pending, the Vice-chancellor expelled the student from the University and did not allow him to sit for the Final Law Examination, resulting in the present litigation.—Free Press.

Look Out

FOR

Special Racing Features

IN

"The Chronicle"

FOR THE

POONA SEASON

COTTON-GROWING IN KHUZISTAN

—:o:—

POSSIBILITY OF RAISING QUALITY AS IN EGYPT

As a result of successful experiments in cotton cultivation carried out in Khuzistan, it has been found that cotton of the same quality as in Egypt can be raised here. Consequently steps are being taken to obtain seeds from America for the purpose of introducing cotton cultivation.—Reuter.

SIX MONTHS R. I. TO OFFICER OF E. B. RAILWAY

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Justices Cuming and Lort Williams convicted C A Mathews, an Officer of the Eastern Bengal Railways, in charge of the Ticket Inspectors and checkers, of conspiracy to cheat and cheating and sentenced him to six months rigorous imprisonment.

It is alleged that the accused with his subordinates obtained illegal gratification from intending candidates for appointments under the accused by false representation.—Free Press.

GERMAN "INVASION" OF BELGIUM

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A DEMONSTRATION ON THURSDAY

6000 MMUNISTS TO MARCH ACROSS FRONTIER

LONDON, July 30.

The German "invasion" of Belgium, namely march across the frontier, of 6000 German Communists "to demonstrate" was forestalled as a result of wireless appeals to the neighbouring Belgian Police. This is one of the incidents described by Reuter's European correspondents in connection with the plans for the "Communists' Day" on August 1.

Anti-Communist action is also reported in Holland, Poland, Bulgaria and France.

Minneapolis.—Pilot Haughland has died.—Reuter.

PUNJAB COUNCIL APPOINTS COMMITTEE

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COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

SIMLA, July 29.

The Punjab Legislative Council after four hours' discussion accepted a resolution to appoint a committee to suggest means for the introduction of primary compulsory education in the province. The resolution which was moved by Sardar Ujjalsingh on Saturday received general support from non-official members who maintained that time had come for introduction of compulsion in primary education.

Mr. Manoharlal stated that Government was most anxious to speed up education in the province and was not opposed to compulsion. He accepted the resolution on behalf of Government.—A.P.

ASSAM MINISTRY PROBLEM SOLVED

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SHILLONG, July 29.

The Governor of Assam has at last solved the problem of forming a Ministry. It is understood that His Excellency sent for Moulvi Abdul Hamid, President of the last Council and Rai Bahadur Kanaklal Barua representative of Assam Commerce and Industry constituency and they agreed to accept the Ministry and assume office on August 1st.—Free Press.

CULTIVATION OF BEET IN N. PERSIA

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EXPERT'S FAVOURABLE REPORT

LONDON, July 29.

Teheran—Czecho-Slovakian expert has reported very favourably on the cultivation of beet in Northern Persia. He is of opinion that if a sugar factory is established in Persia, besides supplying Persia's needs, it will even produce a surplus which will be available for export.—Reuter.

JUDGEMENT IN MEERUT CASE

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TRIAL BY JURY DENIED

BAIL APPLICATION DISALLOWED

MEERUT, July 29.

The sessions judge assumed for the purposes of the judgment on Jhabwalla's application demanding jury trial that Chapter 33 Criminal Procedure Code applied to this case and that applicant was entitled to put in his application under Section 443 (1) (b) of that chapter. The Judge, however, remarked that the other co-accused had stated that they did not associate themselves with the application; therefore the application was not properly made. Proceeding the Judge said according to the prosecution there was a large mass of documents, codes and cryptic messages besides oral evidence. Jurors could appraise the value of oral evidence as well as the Judge but it was not possible for them exactly to understand the value of documentary evidence. From this point he viewed trial by jury would in no way conduce to a proper decision of the case. There were three European British subjects and 29 Indian British subjects. Under Section 275 Criminal Procedure Code an accused if tried by a jury could ask that the majority of the jurors should be of his own nationality. So if all the accused were tried together by a jury three Europeans could ask for a majority of jurors of their own nationality. In the same way 29 Indian British Subjects would ask for a majority of the jurors of their own nationality. It, therefore, would not be possible for the court to give effect to the mandatory provisions of the law on this point. If separate trials of Europeans and Indian were demanded then Section 443 (a) (b) would cease to apply to this case and the present application would cease to be tenable. The appeal is therefore dismissed.

With reference to Choudhry Dharambir Singh's bail application, the Sessions Judge said that the preliminary objection of the prosecution was that the appeal could not lie as proceedings had already commenced before the Special Magistrate. The Judge added that the power conferred on him and the High Court was independent power. Therefore he heard arguments. The two things brought out by the defence counsel were firstly, the court should see whether there was sufficient material on record to show that the accused was guilty and secondly whether the accused would appear in the trial. So far as the latter point was concerned the accused was an M.L.C., a Congress member and a follower of Mr. Gandhi. Referring to the first point the judge said there was no doubt that there was no material on record against the accused but this circumstance was not enough to show that there was no case against him. The prosecution evidence was being produced before the magistrate and without looking into all evidence. It was not possible to say whether there was or was not any case against him. The material being unusually large it was not desirable to call for it in the interests of the accused. The judge noted that the Special Public Prosecutor should have disclosed before him the case against the applicant. He did tell something but not all. The second point was about absconding on the part of the accused. But this was not the only thing that had been looked into. This was one of the things that had to be seen but if there was no fear of it it did not follow that bail was to be granted as a matter of course. The offence with which the accused was charged was a serious one and bail ordinarily was not taken in such cases. There was no affidavit in support of the grounds taken in the application. Even if one was produced mere respectability was not sufficient for his being released on bail. The application is therefore disallowed. The Sessions judge however directed that the prosecution should put on record specific evidence against the application within a reasonable time so that the magistrate as well as the court may see whether there was sufficient ground for granting bail to him. If need be the applicant could come again with his application after the lapse of the above period.—A. P.

RIOTS AND HINDU MAHASABHA

Statement of Sir M RamJi Challenged

ALLEGED ORGANISED LOOTING OF MUSLIM SHOPS

Supplementary Statements of Messrs Dimtimkar and Nabiullah

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar and Mr. S. K. Nabiullah on behalf of the Muslim Committee were recalled to give evidence before the Bombay Riots Enquiry Committee on Tuesday. The witnesses tendered supplementary statements contradicting and challenging statements made by Hindu witnesses. They sought categorically to disprove the statements made by Sir Chunilal Mehta, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and maintained that the Arya Samaj and Hindu Mahasabha were not innocent organisations.

Mr. Nabiullah in his oral examination explained how he and several Muslim volunteers who had been to Fanaswadi to proclaim peace were surrounded by Bhayyas armed with lathies and severely belaboured. He received a lathi blow and sustained a fracture of the arm. A Muslim volunteers showed the Committee scars of injuries received at the hands of these rioters.

The supplementary statement began by refuting Sir Chunilal Mehta's statement to the effect that the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Mahasabha had nothing to do with the riots. The witnesses contended they had produced sufficient material before the Committee to the contrary.

FUNERAL PROCESSION.

With regard to the large Muslim funeral procession which passed through Kalbadevi on February 10 the witness charged Sir Chunilal with "deliberately magnifying the facts". The true facts were that owing to repeated attacks on Muslim procession at Fanaswadi, the Muslims had to change the route at the instance of the police. The only arms that these persons carried were lathies, and the story of their being armed with knives was a fabrication.

The funeral in question was that of a young Malabari Mussalman who was struck with a bullet. After the inquest Mr. Sarang and members of the Malabari community armed with lathies volunteered to escort the funeral party because they were "not supplied" with police escort when they approached Rao Bahadur Tavde. The procession marched to Pydhonie and even there police help was not available.

The witnesses challenged the statement of Sir Manmohandas Ramji that the preachings of Arya Samajists and Hindu Mahasabha had nothing to do with the riots and added "Proofs to the contrary have already been adduced by us". While charging Pathans with being usurions money lenders, Sir Manmohandas had conveniently forgotten the doings of the Marwaris "who in many cases had beat the Pathans".

"SIR P. THAKURDAS' MISSTATEMENT".

Similarly Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas was wrong when he said that the Arya Samaj had made no headway among the Hindu masses.

Proceeding the witnesses went on to reply Mr. K. M. Munshi's contention that the Government gave the minority community undue preponderance in services and scholarships irrespective of merit, efficiency or justice. The witnesses said "However much we tried to find out this alleged preponderance of Muslims in services we have not been able to get any trace of it. We even went round the Government and Municipal offices to see if there was any truth in the statement of the Hindu witnesses and we found that in the local offices of the Government of Bmbay and in the Municipal offices Muslims were practically conspicuous by their absence and if they were at all found they were in a deplorable minority."

"SCANDALOUS MATTER."

The facts according to witnesses were "The high class Hindus preponderate in Government and Municipal offices all over India. The matter became so scandalous that the Mussalmans and Depressed classes had been protesting against it. It was due to constant protests that the Government of Bombay issued a circular about the year 1925 calling on the heads of the offices to reserve 33 p.c. minimum posts for backward communities.

The witnesses complained that there were not a single Mussalman as head of any office in the Bombay Municipality and that all the lucrative appointments were held by men from other communities. They added "with the spread of education, Muslims will demand their due share in the services of the country and Government in justice will have to yield to their demand. The statements made by the Hindu witnesses were therefore a manoeuvre made with the object of forestalling the Muslim demands".

The witnesses gave credit to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas for denouncing seurrilous writings but felt called upon to observe that this propaganda was entirely Hindu propaganda. "It continues unchecked because the Oriental Transla-

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A DEATH SENTENCE

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LEAVE TO APPEAL GRANTED

QUESTION OF "UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY"

LONDON, July 29.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has granted leave to appeal against the conviction and death sentence passed on Atta Mohammad for the murder of Ghulam Mohammad by the Session Judge of Mianwali. Atta Mohammad and six others were tried for unlawful assembly, rioting and murder, and six were acquitted. It was contended, in support of the appeal, "inter alia," that the petitioner could not be convicted of murder until he had been convicted of unlawful assembly, and since six others had been acquitted, there could be no unlawful assembly.—Reuter.

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tor's office is full of Hindus, who are interested in not drawing attention of the Government to scurrilous writings in Hindu papers"

"HINDUSTAN", ARYA SAMAJ ORGAN".

Mr. Dimtimkar said that the "Hindustan" and "Praja Mitra", a local Gujerati paper was an organ of the Arya Samaj and pointed out in a recent edition of the paper an article headed "Fight Mahomedans every Friday".

In reply to Mr. Jhaveri witness stated that the article was not an editorial but a contribution from an anonymous writer and was intended to "rouse the Hindus from their cowardice".

The witness proceeding quoted a speech of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel delivered during the May riots, in which he (Mr. Vallabhbhai) was stated to have advised Hindus to take out armed Ganpathi processions, regardless of Government orders.

ORGANISED MOVEMENT.

The witness produced a number of photographs of Mahomedan shops situated in Hindu localities looted by rioters. He said that for purposes of identification the Muslim

(Continued on Page 11.).

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